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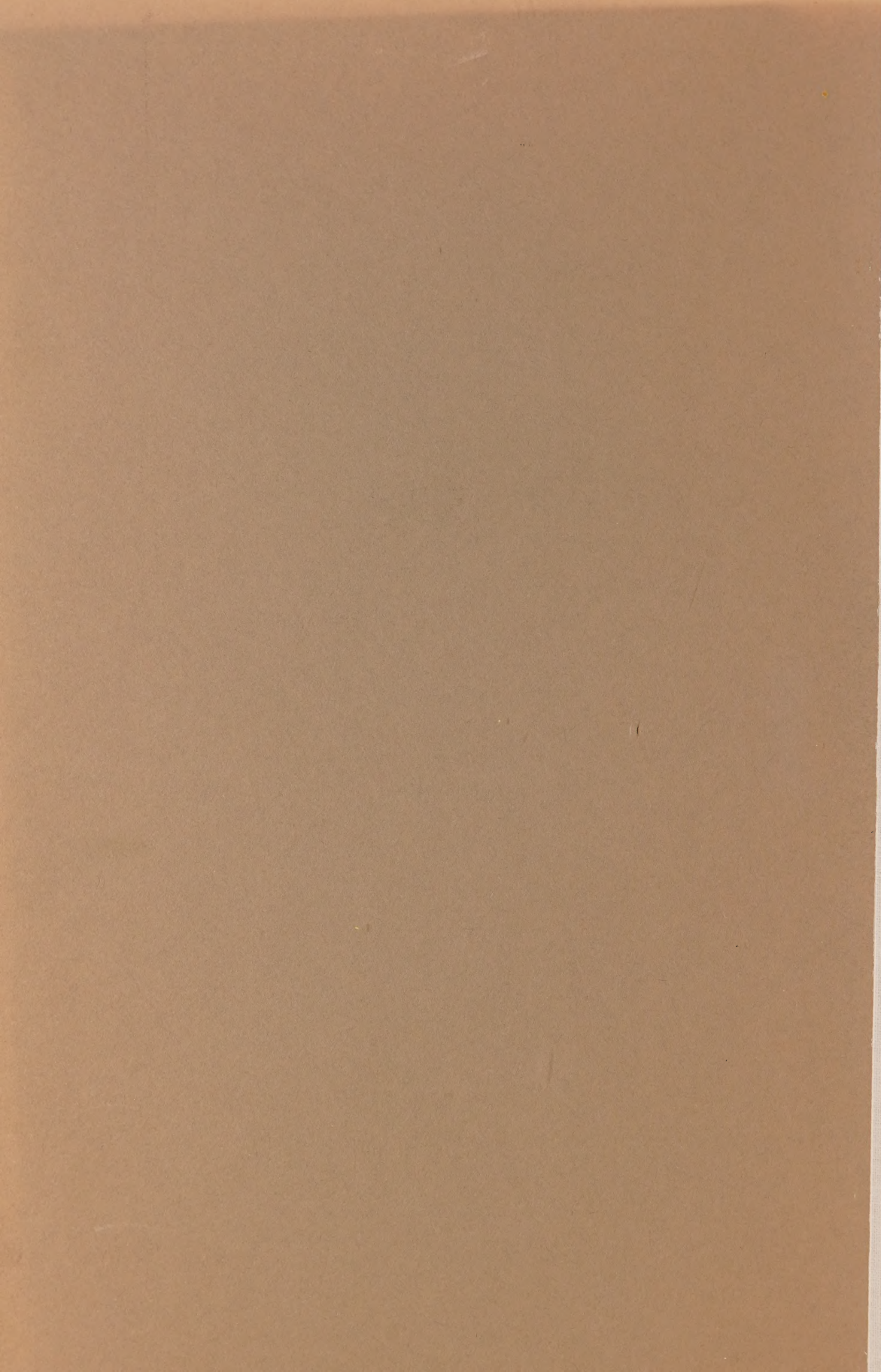
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Ontario. Lands and Forests,  
Dept. of  
Indians of Ontario, by  
J.L. Morris. 1943







# INDIANS OF ONTARIO

By J. L. MORRIS, C.E., D.E.









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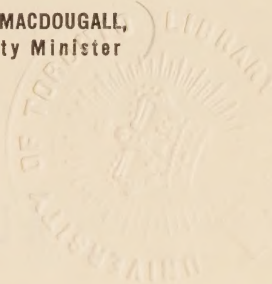


ONTARIO

(Department of Lands and Forests)

(HON. N. O. HIPEL,  
Minister)

(F. A. MACDOUGALL,  
Deputy Minister)



# INDIANS OF ONTARIO

*by*

J. L. MORRIS, C.E., D.E.

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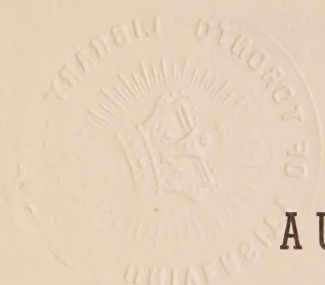
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## AUTHOR'S NOTE

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Throughout this book, the reader will note various inconsistencies in the spelling of names and places. The author wishes to point out that he has retained the form in which these names appeared in the original documents and references.



# INDIANS OF ONTARIO

## Pre Ontario

PRIOR to the organization of the Province of Upper Canada in the year 1791 few inhabitants of any origin other than Indian had trod the lands or sailed the waters included within the areas. That portion of the coast of our Province from the north west corner, along the Coast of Hudsons Bay, to the south eastern shore of James Bay, a distance of about six hundred miles, had by water been examined by Hudson in 1610, Foxe in 1631, James in 1631, all looking for the North West passage.

At later dates the Hudson's Bay Company (established by Imperial Charter in 1670) had built for trade with the Indians, Fort Severn in 1676, Moose Factory in 1677, Port Albany in 1683, and Henly House about 150 miles up the Albany River, from James Bay in 1741.

As to the Gulf, and River St. Lawrence, the great water inlet to the Province, no efforts were made to open up this waterway until Jacques Cartier in the year 1534 sailed into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic Ocean through the Straits of Belle Isle, along Newfoundland, touched the west end of Prince Edward Island, into the Bay of Chaleur, along the north shore of Anticosti Island, and then out through Belle Isle Strait into the Atlantic. In 1535 Jacques Cartier returned to investigate the St. Lawrence and that year sailed up the River to the Great Falls (Lachine), returning to Quebec where he spent the winter of 1535-36.

For the years between 1527 and 1535, though fishing vessels made voyages to our Atlantic coast, there is no record that any exploration was made of these shores to seek a passage to the East.

For the remainder of the sixteenth century no effort was made to investigate the country which this great river drained, and though Champlain came to Tadousac in 1603 and was exploring along the Atlantic Coast, in the vicinity of Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, during 1604 to 1608, it was not until that year that he received authority from the King of France to proceed to the West and open up a route to the East for trade.

Champlain spent the year 1608 at Tadousac and Quebec, completing his bases and making arrangements with the different tribes to give him right of way through their country for exploration and trade. He made a mistake by becoming party with the Algonquin Indians and their allies against the Iroquois and fostering that international strife which was so destructive to all Indians within our Province for the good part of a century later.

It was not until 1613, that Champlain touched upon any part of our Province, and that only at points along the Ottawa River below Allumette Rapids, where he turned back from a proposed voyage to a great North Sea.



In the year 1615 Champlain completed this voyage up the Ottawa River to Mattawa; up the Mattawa River; across Talon and Trout Lakes; a portage to the Vase; down the Vase to Lake Nipissing; across Lake Nipissing; down the French River to Georgian Bay; across Georgian Bay to that area between the Severn River, Nottawasaga Bay and Lake Simcoe, the home of the Huron Indian.

During this year 1615, he passed with the Hurons, went south through the Kawartha Lakes, down the Trent River, across Wolfe Island, and Lake Ontario, and attacked the Iroquois (Onondagas) near the place where Oswego now stands. He was defeated.

He spent the balance of this year 1615 and part of the next year recuperating from wounds, throughout that part of the country north and west of Lake Ontario, visiting Messina Lake, sometimes known as Little Lake, and now as Burlington Bay.

### French Posts

From the next Century up to 1763, the trade in the area now covered by the Province of Ontario, was controlled, whatever there was of it, by the French Government from Quebec.

At this date the following posts were on record as having been in use by the French:

**Fort Detroit 1686**—Though on the North side of the River Detroit is contiguous to the whole western part of the Province. This Fort is situated on the shore of the river which separates Lake Erie from Lake Huron. The Post of Detroit is a large town, situated between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. On the north there are three leagues of land inhabited by Frenchmen and on the south, two leagues and a half.

**Niagara 1679**—Niagara may be considered as a strong place. It is situated at the head of Lake Ontario, to the south at the confluence of the Niagara River. This Post is the key of the Upper Countries. It is for defence and for the fur trade.

**Frontenac 1673**—Fort Frontenac or Katarakoui, a fort in bad condition, situated at the entrance of Lake Ontario; had Choueguen not been destroyed it would have been necessary to repair it. It can produce annually from 20 to 30 bundles of furs.

**Nepigon 1684**—Les Nepigons, a post established to the north of Lake Superior, and northern end of Lake Nepigon. The Indians who trade at the post are Salteaux; this tribe one of the most numerous in these regions, is wandering, plants nothing and subsists solely by the chase and fishing. The post produces generally every year from 80 to 100 bundles of fur.

**Kamanistigoya (closed in 1758)**—The Indians who trade are the Salteaux. The Fort produces annually from 60 to 70 bundles.

**Fort de La Presquisle**—This post is in Pennsylvania; is a square fort built with squared timbers, situated on Lake Erie at a distance of seven leagues from

Riviere au Boef (in Ohio) and Niagara, almost at the entrance of a large bay, about one and a half leagues long, width of half a league. This post is for the fur trade. It is named Presquile, directly opposite Longue Point, Ontario.

**Toronto 1749**—Situated to the north of Lake Ontario, opposite Niagara. Has been established in order to prevent the Northern Indians from going to trade at Choueguen. Choueguen existing no more, this post becomes useless. It produces about 150 bundles of fur.

**Michipicotena**—A post situated to the North East as that of Kaministiquia is to the North West of Lake Superior—The Saulteaux trade at this post. It produces from 50 to 60 bundles of furs.

**Sault St Marie 1750**—Fort built with palisades situated on the strait which unites Lake Superior to Lake Huron. The Indians who trade there are the Saulteaux. The post produces annually 100 bundles.

**Temiscamingue 1725**—A post situated on a Lake of that name. The Indians call the place where stands the post Aubatswenanek. The tribes that trade there are the Tetes de Boule, or Gens de Terre and the Namcosakio who come from the shores of Hudson's Bay. "The ancient limits of the Post were on the front, from and comprising the River Du Lievre which discharges in the Grand River of the Ottawas, on the North Side as far as and comprising Lake Nipissingue, and in depth up to Hudsons Bay, where it is possible to go only by the River Monsony or Monsipy which discharges into the sea at the head of the Bay. When one is at Matauan, in order to reach Lake Nepissingue it is necessary to ascend for fourteen leagues a river called La Petite Riviere, as far as a place known as the Portage des Vase, where is the heights of the lands. Three portages amounting together to 3/5th part of a league are here made. Afterwards for the space of two leagues, the descent is through a Small River which empties itself into Lake Nipissingue, at the head of which at its northern extremity is a river called La Foutaine. The course of this river is ascended for about 40 leagues to within 10 leagues of Lake Temiscamingue."

**Tabitibi**—Is a post dependent on Temiscamingue, situated at 120 leagues from the Temiscamingue fort, towards Hudson's Bay, Each post may contain 100 men. They subsist on game and fishing. They sow no grain and have no village. All the country is mountainous and not at all fertile.

**Fort St. Pierre**—Is situated on the left shore of Lac de la Pluiè (Rainy Lake) at 500 leagues from Lake Machilmakinak, and 300 from Kamanistigoyia or the Three Rivers (Trois Rivières) at the North West of Lake Superior.

## PATHS AND TRADE ROUTES

The paths, portages, trails, routes and carrying places throughout our Province which have been the highways for our Indians, have had a beginning long before the advent of the white man to this continent and formed the means of communication between nations and tribes, connecting with main arteries of transportation by land and water.



**The Ottawa River and the Great Lakes**—formed the main thoroughfare through the Province. Commencing just above its junction with the St. Lawrence River, following the Eastern boundary of the Province to the junction of the Mattawa or Little River; thence up the Mattawa to Trout Lake; thence by the Vase portage across to LaVase River and down this small stream to Lake Nipissing; thence across Lake Nipissing to the French River and down the French River into Lake Huron and thence across the Great Lakes toward the West.

**The Trent River Route**—Following the Trent River from its mouth across Rice Lake to the entrance of Otanabee River, through the Otanabee River, Chemong Lake, across Chemong Lake Portage; through Buckhorn, Pigeon, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam Lakes and Talbot River to Lake Simcoe.

This route is somewhat shortened, by leaving the carrying place at Ganaraski River (now Cobourg) on Lake Ontario, due north through the Township of Hamilton to the south shore of Rice Lake, a distance of about 11 miles, and crossing the Lake to the mouth of the Otanabee River.

**The Carrying Place**—At the head of the Bay of Quinte to Lake Ontario. This was the meeting place for the signing of the Treaty of 1787.

**The Iroquois Trail**—From the St. Lawrence River at the centre of Lake St. Francis, to the Ottawa River, along the western boundary of the County of Glengarry and to the bend in the Nation River. The Nation being followed to the Ottawa River.

**The Mississauga Trail**—Between Burlington Bay and the bend on the Thames River where Woodstock now stands. It was surveyed as Dundas Street by Augustus Jones, D.P.S. in 1793.

This trail was used as part of the route to Detroit, via the Thames River, Lake St. Clair and Detroit River.

**The Rondeau and Chatham Trail**—From Rondeau through Harwich Township to Chatham. This trail now forms a Concession line through the Township. It was a well travelled Indian Path between Rondeau (Point Aux Pines) and the Thames River. It was the Western boundary of the County of Norfolk and the Eastern boundary of the County of Suffolk in 1792.

**The Lake Simcoe and Fort Rouille Path**—From near the mouth of the Humber River, nearly directly north to the Holland River about 32 miles connecting with the canoe route through Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay via the Severn River.

The French used Fort Rouille to control the fur trade from the north and prevent it going across Lake Ontario.

**The Matchedash—Lake Simcoe Trail**—From the end of Matchedash Bay, South East passing north of Bass Lake to the present site of the Town of Orillia on Couchiching Lake a distance of about 20 miles. This path was to save the round about route by the Severn River from Lake Le Cleve to Lake Huron. It passes through Medonte and Orillia Townships.

**The Great Lakes to the West**—From Lake Superior via Pigeon River, Rainy Lake and Rainy River to Lake of the Woods, and via Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg and Red River. An alternate route was the one via Kaministiquia River, Lake Shebandowan, to Rainy Lake. This latter route was the one taken by Sir Garnet Woolsey's expedition in 1870.

**The Flint Trail**—From Flint Point on the shore of Lake Huron at the centre of Stony Point Indian Reserve (opposite the road between Concessions B and C); passing through the Indian Reserve; then across the Concession Line between Concessions 5 and 6 at the end of lot 30; then easterly across the Concession Line between Concessions 3 and 4 at the line between lots 28 and 29 in Bosanquet Township; thence south easterly and crossing the Aux Sable River, at the west end of Lot 1, Concession 21 of West Williams Township, near the bank of the river; thence easterly across West and part of East Williams, crossing the line between Concessions 4 and 5 of Lot 8, East Williams; and continuing in a westerly direction across Lobo Township and part of London Township to the Indian Cornfield Hills, on Lots 15 and 16, Concession 2, London Township; thence south easterly about 5 miles to the Thames River. This trail would be about 50 miles in length.

This trail was a very old trade route used by the Pottawatamies and Chipewas of Lake Huron to carry the flints east, for exchange with the Indians who had corn and other exchanges to make. Flint Point, one of the few flint deposits in the Province, supplied the demand for Arrow tips and Spearheads, and no doubt for a time the flints for the old time flintlocks.

### PURCHASE FROM INDIANS PRIOR TO 1783

Between the years 1763 and 1783 owing to the wars with the French and the American Colonies, and the unsettled condition of the Indians, there was no attempt made to make terms with them, as to the lands being taken up by the British.

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris 1783, the Loyalist troops who had fought with Britain and that part of the Six Nations who had supported Britain throughout all her wars, found that under the treaty of 1783 they had lost all of their rights south of the boundary established and made demands for an asylum in Canada.

The proclamation issued 7th October, 1763, erecting the Government of the Province of Quebec, was received in Canada in August, 1764, but notwithstanding the liberal grants offered to induce settlement, nearly 20 years passed before any movement was made to Colonize what is known as Ontario. Up to 1783 the Settlement extended very little beyond the Town of Montreal towards the west.

Without definite instructions, General Frederick Haldimand, Governor-General of Quebec, sent out exploring parties along the St. Lawrence River up to the old French Fort at Cataraqui.



On the 26th of May, 1783, General Haldimand wrote to Surveyor-General Holland:

Head quarters, Quebec, 26th May, 1783.

MAJOR HOLLAND,  
Surveyor-General.

SIR etc.:

Having made your observations at Cataraqui and given such directions as you shall think necessary at that place you will send forward the gentlemen who accompany you for the purpose of continuing the examination of the country to Niagara and return yourself to Quebec without loss of time.

I am etc.

F. HALDIMAND

The following letter was sent from Major Holland to General Haldimand.

Quebec, 26th June, 1783.

SIR:

Agreeably to the commands contained in your Excellencys letter to me dated the 26th of last month, I immediately set off for Montreal with the two Mohawks, Captain Brant and Johan. There I left them Captain Brant being unable to proceed from sickness. On the 3rd of June, Captain La Force joined me at La Chine and we proceeded with two batteaux for Carleton Island, etc.

I arrived at Carleton Island on the 10th late at night, etc.

On the 12th I reached Cataraqui, etc.

Captain Joseph Brant with several Indians of the Six Nations, went up to Cataraqui Falls and made excursions into the woods. They seemed to be well satisfied with the country. They told me that as soon as they had examined the north side of the Lake they would inform your Excellency of the spot where they will choose to fix their abode. For this purpose they have sent Captain Isaac with 6 men of their number to accompany their Surveying Party.

On the 19th we returned to Carleton Island, etc.

Captain La Force, Mr. Cotte, and Mr. Peachy proceeded to survey the North Shore of Lake Ontario, all the way to Niagara having received my instructions for that purpose. On the 20th I set out from Carleton Island for Quebec where I arrived yesterday.

I have the honor to be, etc.

SAMUEL HOLLAND

From John Collins to General Haldimand:

Cataraqui, October 2nd, 1783.

SIR:

I have the honor of your Excellency's favor of the 15th of September by which I observe the change your Excellency directs to be made with respect to the situation of the Township near Cataraqui and my receiving orders from Major Ross. Your Excellency may rest assured I shall conform to them in every particular; I arrived here yesterday in company with Captain Sherwood, etc., having had excessive bad weather almost every day since I left Quebec. I waited on Major Ross and showed him my instructions. He advised that as the lands proposed for Townships **were not yet purchased from the Savages**, I should stop a few days till that was done as a person was sent to bring them in for that purpose. In the meantime I shall employ myself in surveying that part fronting the Lake, and the other business recommended by your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, etc.

JOHN COLLINS

From Major Ross to Captain Matthews:

Cataraqui, 3rd November, 1783.

SIR:

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th Ultimo. **The lands have been purchased from the Mississagoes** which bargain was much facilitated by an old Chief of them whose usual residence is in Canada but happened to be here at the time. His name is Mynass, has been in Europe, is now an old man, and expects as he really deserves, that his services on the occasion will be considered by Sir John Johnson, to whom he is recommended.

As soon as the purchase was made which (up the Lake) extends about 45 miles, I sent some officers of the Garrison to explore the country.

They report that the lands in general are of a very excellent quality, easily cleared and intersected with Rivers on which are several falls where mills can conveniently be erected, etc.

The party which went to meet Lieutenant French returned some days after his arrival here. They travelled about 60 miles, nearly a northern course. The lands in general are of a better quality than those reported by Lieut. French on the Banks of the River Ganenencui which he has described as very barren. They did not touch upon that river—**The Indians would go no further.**

The weather has been exceedingly bad here lately—very unfavorable for carrying on the works and in particular for Mr. Collins operations.

I have to be, etc.

JOHN ROSS



Captain Sherwoods Journal of Exploration from the West end of Lake St. Francis to the Bay of Quinte:

Sept. 19th, 1783—Left Montreal with Lieut. Johns and 2 men of the Kings Rangers, Ensign Bothem and 7 men of the Loyal Rangers. Proceeded up the River St. Lawrence, etc.

Oct. 11th—Went to look at the country east of Catarqui. Proceeded 15 miles to a large river which the Indians call Cadanockui. Near the mouth of the river is a waterfall of about twenty feet perpendicular, which forms the most convenient place for Mills I ever saw, etc.

Oct. 13th—Returned to Catarockui and on our way explored the Island, etc.

Oct. 14th—I sent Ensign Bothem with the boat to land Lieut. Johns on the north side of the Bay of Quinte at the western extremity of the late **Indian Purchase**—from whence he is to proceed with 2 men one days march north, then east until he falls in with the Catarqui River, then down the river to the Garrison.

### PURCHASE OCTOBER 1783 FROM THE MISSISSAGOES

Considering the correspondence dating from May 26th, 1783 to May 18th, 1784, in which all Indian Lands from Lake St. Francis to Niagara were covered, ultimately this extensive section was purchased from the Indians along the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario under three different agreements made with them at Carleton Island October 9th, 1783, by Captain Crawford under instructions from Sir John Johnson, Superintendent General and Inspector General for the affairs of the Six Nations and other Indians.

None of these agreements are on record in the Department, nor can be found in records at their disposal.

Before the Treaty of Paris had been signed September 3rd, 1783, Governor Sir F. Haldimand of Quebec had realized that some arrangements would have to be made by the authorities for the care of those Allies of Great Britain who had fought in the wars terminating in 1763 and 1783 among whom were Iroquois from St. Regis, Mohawks and part of the Six Nations from New York State (all Indians) together with the Highland Regiments and the Kings Rangers.

On the 26th of May, 1783, Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General was instructed by General Frederick Haldimand to have all of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River above Montreal and along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara explored, and to report at Quebec, without loss of time.

On October 2nd, 1783, John Collins Deputy Surveyor reported to Governor Haldimand "I waited on Major Ross and shewed him my instructions. He advised that as the lands proposed for Townships were not yet purchased from the Savages, I should stop a few days until that was done as a person was sent to bring them in for that purpose." It was shortly after October 2nd that the purchase was made by Captain Crawford of that portion of the North Shore of the St. Law-

rence River and Bay of Quinte, from Gananoque River to Trent River from the Mississaugas as indicated in a letter of November 3rd, 1783, from Major Ross to Captain Matthews;

SIR:

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th Ultimo. The lands have been purchased from the Mississagas which bargain was much facilitated by an old Chief of them "his name is Mynass." As soon as the purchase was made (which up the Lake extends about 45 miles) I sent some officers of the Garrison to explore the Country." "The lands in general are of a better quality than those reported by Lieut. French, on the Banks of the River Ganenencui, which he has described as very barren. They did not touch upon that River—the Indians would go no further."

The Mississaugas would not cross the Gananoque River into the hunting grounds of the Iroquois.

The first Township laid out in this Province was by John Collins in November, 1783, and was called Kingston.

### **PURCHASE FROM THE IROQUOIS OF RIGHT OF WAY TO OTTAWA RIVER**

Under instructions issued to Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General May 26th, 1783, by Governor Haldimand, Onondaga Chiefs from St. Regis met with Captain Crawford at Carleton Island re a purchase of that portion of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River below the River Gananoque.

An agreement was made, which included a reservation to the Iroquois, stretching from the St. Lawrence River, northerly into the rear of Plantagenet Township at the Nation River and included about one mile on each side of the warpath and trade route, which had been the main thoroughfare of the Iroquois of the south to the Ottawa River. This Reserve was situated along the west side in Glengarry County and can be recognized by the surveys.

From the time that Champlain attacked the Mohawks at Lake Champlain in 1609, and antagonized the Iroquois, the St. Lawrence River above Lachine was known as the Iroquois River and navigation towards Lake Ontario was always unsafe, the enemy being liable to attack. For this reason the Iroquois were cut off from the use of the lower portion of the Ottawa and found it necessary to have this means of getting to the upper reaches of the Ottawa River.

### **PURCHASES FROM THE MISSISSAGAS**

Included in Captain Crawfords purchases from the Mississaga Indians October 9th, 1783, as reported to Sir John Johnson by him were the lands from Toniata or Onagara River to the Trent River along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.

He states "According to your directions I have purchased from the Mississagas all the lands from Toniata or Onagara River to the River in the Bay of Quinte within eight leagues of the bottom of the said Bay, including all the Islands, extending from the Lake back as far as a man can travel in a day."



"The Chiefs claiming the land at the bottom of the Bay could not be got together at present. I believe their lands can be got nearly on the same terms, though this when I see them."

The land below the Fort was claimed by Old Menas who commonly resides Canasodauga (Iroquois name for Oka or Lake of Two Mountains). I have agreed for his right with the rest. This man has been of much service to me at this time. Three Onondaga Chiefs lately from Montreal were present and approved much of what the Mississagas had done. Not a word was said in regard to the Mohawks. If any written obligation is wanted from them let it be sent up and I will get it executed."

I would conclude that the Crawford Purchase October 9th, 1783, included the front along Lake Ontario, from Niagara to the River Trent.

Lord Haldimand returned to England in 1784.

Captain Crawford wrote to Sir John Johnson, Bart. dated at Cataraqui August 14th, 1784.

"A few days before Mr. Conolly arrived the Indians above the Bay of Quinte came down for their presents for the land I purchased last.

With some difficulty I satisfied them, except some Arms, which we are now able to give them when they call for them. These people were the last that has or had any demand on us for lands (their number I enclose). The purchase now extends on the Lake, 36 miles above the head of the Bay of Quinte."

In the year 1785, Lord Dorchester, Governor of Quebec, sent instructions to John Collins to proceed to Lake Huron via the Trent River and to make surveys of all routes and trails and to purchase from the Indians all the lands necessary so that improvements could be carried out by the Authorities.

John Collins purchased a portion of what is now the Township of Matchadash of which a plan was made in 1785, but of which there is no record of a treaty.

On the 19th of July, 1787, Lord Dorchester, wrote from Quebec to John Collins, "I have received your letter of July 10th. It being thought expedient to join the Settlements of the Loyalists near to Niagara to those west of Cataraqui, Sir John Johnson has been directed to take such steps with the Indians concerned as may be necessary to establish a free and amicable right for Government to the interjacent lands not yet purchased on the north of Lake Ontario, for that purpose as well as such parts of the country as may be necessary on both sides of the proposed communication from Toronto to Lake Huron.

As you have been employed in the former purchase made of the Indians in that country, you will give every assistance and information to Sir John who will correspond with you on the subject."

On September 23rd, 1787, there met at the Carrying Place at the head of the Bay of Quinte all the Mississaga Indians whom Major Ross and Captain Crawford

had arranged for Purchase of their lands on October 9th, 1783, at Carleton Island, and to make treaty.

At a meeting at the Carrying Place on September 23rd, 1787, after discussion and agreement between the representatives of the Indian Department, John Collins, Louis Protle and Nathaniel Lines, and the representatives of the Mississauga Nation, Wabukanyyn (totem); Neace (totum) and Parquan (totem) and signed by all parties, the presents were distributed and the representatives dispersed.

## INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA

At the completion of the French Regime in Canada in the year 1763, the Indian population of Upper Canada had made many changes of residence during the last century and a half, or since Champlain had made his first voyage up the Ottawa River in 1615.

The Hurons between the years 1640 and 1650 had been as a nation completely destroyed, the Petuns met a similar fate during the same years and the Neutrals in 1651, pinched between the Fire Indians from the west and the Iroquois from the east became a nation of the past.

The Algonquins always looking upon the Ottawa River Valley as their special hunting grounds found themselves limited to the North Shore. The Chippeway had as a nation remained north of the French River and the northern shore of Lake Huron, unless those who gradually filtered south on to the Islands of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron and along the west coast of the Province, so that when Upper Canada was first organized all that part of the Province south of the French River was aptly called the Iroquois Hunting Grounds or Beaver Reserve.

Manitoulin Island and that portion of the Province north was still peopled by the Chippeway.

A branch of the Chippeway nation called the Mississagas finding that the Iroquois or any other Nation had not pre-empted Old Huron and Neutral Territory, began a southern movement during the middle of the 18th century, so that by the year 1763 they were making claim for all part of the Province, from the mouth of the Rideau River north on the Ottawa River, and from the mouth of the Gananoque River on the St. Lawrence River, along the Lakes, Ontario and Erie to the mouth of the Chaudiere or Kettle Creek, falling from the north into Lake Erie, and reaching north and west towards the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

The Ojibway Nation (Chippeway) during the troublesome Iroquois period from 1640 to 1763, retained control of all that portion of the Province from Sault St Marie, and north and west of Lake Superior to our western boundary.

The Iroquois made claim to the north shore of the St. Lawrence River from La Chine as far west as the mouth of the Gananoque River, and in conjunction with the Algonquins north to the Ottawa River and as far up this river as the mouth of the Rideau River.



The Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomics, and Huron Indians of Detroit made claim to that portion, from the Chaudiere or Kettle Creek, and bounded by Lake Ontario, Detroit River and Chenail Ecarte and the Thames River.

The Ottawas made claim to Manitoulin Island.

No attempt has been made to determine the origin of the different nations, but certain historical and other information is at our disposal which it is advisable to record.

**Algonquin**—the greatest of our Canadian Indian families has left no acceptable meaning for the name, but one explanation which seems to be reasonable is this one proposed by the writer, Champlain on his second visit to Tadousac in 1609 observed for the first time, those Indians who were so expert in the handling of light canoes, and asked his French adherents "who those men were that had the canoes with the Cedar or Spruce ribs and the Birch Bark covering." Their answer was in French "a la gomme et kina" Indians from the North.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that this expression used in reply to Champlain's interrogation and called "The gum and bark" could be easily moulded into Algonquin.

The term was originally applied to the Weskarini a small Algonquin tribe formerly living on the Gatineau River a tributary of the Ottawa. The Iroquois after the advent of Champlain drove them (the Algonquins) from the St. Lawrence, up its tributaries to the north, and west along the Ottawa to the waters of the Great Lakes.

**Iroquois** except in small scattered bands made no attempt to follow up their war successes by colonizing what is known as Upper Canada, but with their prisoners retreated to their lands south of Lake Ontario.

Their name "Iriaakhoise" (Algonkin) real adders. The northern and western Algonquins called them "Nadowa" adders.

The Iroquois known by the English as Confederation of the Five Nations, Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga and Oneida and after 1722 the date of the incorporation of the Tuscaroras, were called the Six Nations.

The first known habitat of the Iroquian people was by Jacques Cartier in 1535 between Gaspé and Montreal, on both sides of the St. Lawrence River. Seventy years later Champlain found these territories entirely deserted by them and peopled by Algonquins. As the Indians were constantly at war there were periodical changes of tribal boundaries and hunting grounds. Their westward advance was checked by the Chippewas.

Some of the different tribes of the Mohawks and Onondagas withdrew from the Confederation and established settlements at Caughnawaga and St. Regis on the St. Lawrence and Oka on the Ottawa. In 1784, the Mohawks and Cayugas with other loyalist Iroquian tribes were settled by the Government of Canada on the Grand River. Some though only a few emigrated to Gibson Township, The

Bay of Quinte and to Caughnawaga. With the Iroquois, kinship is traced through the blood of the women only. The legislative, judicial and executive functions of the tribes are exercised by chiefs organized into Councils. The Chiefs are nominated by the Suffrages of the Matrons of each tribe.

**The Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals**, were all branches of the Iroquois and it is possible that these Indians were those driven from the St. Lawrence by the Iroquois or Algonquin north and west into the southern peninsula of Upper Canada between the years 1535 and 1609. Up to the year 1650, the Hurons had possession of that part, comprising the northern portion of the present County of Simcoe, including the Townships of Flos, Tiny, Tay and Medonte.

The ancient French Fort and Missionary centre "Fort St. Marie No. 1" was on the bank of the Wye River, about one mile from Gloucester Bay and about Lot Number 16 in the 3rd Concession of our present Township of Tay.

**The Petuns or Tobacco Indians**, up to the year 1650 had possession of that part of the Peninsula, now comprised in the County of Grey and a small part of the adjacent County of Simcoe.

**The Neutrals** up to 1651 claimed all that part north of Lake Erie from Niagara to Detroit, with enemies, the Iroquois on their east, and the Fire Indians on their west.

In 1648 and 1649 when the Hurons were being exterminated they sought refuge with the Neutrals, who took them prisoners as well as those who were in their country. The Iroquois after destroying the Hurons, turned upon the Neutrals, between 1650 and 1651 and wiped them off the face of the country. Some Neutrals were adopted by the Senecas.

**The Chippewas or Ojibwas** were in control of the Province from the lower end of Georgian Bay, along the east and north coast, and the northern coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior and to the sources of their streams. They also controlled the country along the English, Winnipeg and Rainy Rivers and Lake of the Woods.

The Salteaux, a branch of the Ojibwas were included in the Western Area, in the districts adjacent to Lacs Seul and Nipigon. They originally formed a part of the Algonquin Nation which included the Ottawa and Pottawatomi and separated into divisions during their migrations to the west.

After 1736, the Chippewa forced the Iroquois out of the Peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie. These Indians still call themselves Ojibwa, though they are generally known as Mississauga or Chippewa.

**The Cree**, an important Algonquin tribe whose original habit was on the Western Plains and who moved northeastward down the Nelson River to the vicinity of Hudson's Bay and northwestward towards Athabaska Lake.

Our first recorded knowledge of the Cree is as to their movements in the vicinity of James and Hudson Bay. They are closely related linguistically to the Chippewa and may be considered as one of their offshoots.



**The Ottawas**—A part of the Algonquins of the Ottawa who were driven west by the Iroquois, and gradually drifted back to their old haunts and along the Great Lakes.

**The Pottawatamies**, whose domain was on the western side of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair and were known as the Fire Indians. They acted with the Iroquois about the year 1651 in destroying the whole Neutral Nation.

**The Saugeens**, whose abode was on the Bruce Peninsula until 1836. A branch of the Chippewas.

**The Nipissings**—A branch of the Algonquin Nation whose name has always been on the waters of Lake Nipissing and the French River.

## THE BOUNDS OF ONTARIO

The present defined bounds of the Province are included in portions of descriptions, in treaties made, and Acts of Parliament passed between the years 1783 and 1912.

To prepare a continuous description of the outlines of the Province it is necessary to make use of parts of all documents which were included in all those required to describe it.

The ultimate documents used in the description of the bounds of the Province are:

Definite Treaty—Between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America at Paris, 3rd September, 1783.

Imperial Act 52-53 Victoria, Chapter 28; The Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act 1889.

The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Chap. 3, 2 George V. 16th April, 1912.

Description by Crown Lands Department (Portion from Baudet Point to middle line of St. Lawrence River at the 45th Parallel of Latitude on the International Boundary.

The said Province being composed of 412,582 square miles more or less, is otherwise described as:

Commencing at a point where the International Boundary between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada strikes the western shores of Lake Superior (at the outlet of Pigeon River); thence westerly along the said Boundary to the north west angle of Lake of the Woods; thence along a line drawn due north to the intersection thereof with the centre of the Road Allowance of the Twelfth Base Line of the System of Dominion Land Surveys a distance of 238 miles, 13 chains and 28 links more or less; thence north 44 degrees 25 minutes and 50 seconds east, 87 miles, 56 chains and 25 links more or less to the most western point of Island Lake; thence north 38 degrees and 40 minutes east, 282 miles, more or less to a point where the 89th meridian of West Longitude intersects the southern shore

of Hudson Bay; thence easterly and southerly following the shore of the said bay and that part of Hudson Bay known as James Bay, to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike it; and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake; and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into the Ottawa River; and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limits of the Seigneurie of Rigaud, such midchannel being as indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey made by Walter Shanly, C.E. and approved by Order of the Governor-General in Council dated the 21st of July, 1866, and thence southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the Township of Newton to the north west angle of the Seigneurie of Longueil; and thence south easterly along the south western boundary of said Seigneurie of New Longueil to a stone boundary on the north bank of Lake St. Francis at the cove west of Point Au Baudet (such line from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Francis being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, made in accordance with the Act 23 Victoria Chapter 21 and approved by order of the Governor-General in Council dated the 16th of March, 1861); thence continuing south easterly from aforesaid stone boundary at the cove west of Point Au Baudet and along the production of the western boundary of the Seigneurie of New Longueil to the middle line of Lake St. Francis; thence easterly along said middle line of Lake St. Francis and the middle line of the St. Lawrence River to intersection with the International Boundary of the 45th Parallel of Latitude, established by the Treaty of Paris, made between Great Britain and the United States of America in 1783; thence south easterly along the middle of the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario; thence along the middle of Lake Ontario; the middle of Niagara River; the middle of Lake Erie; the middle of the Detroit River; the middle of Lake St. Clair; the middle of St. Clair River; and the middle of Lake Huron; thence north easterly through False Detour channel to the west of Cockburn Island; thence north westerly, westerly and south westerly, keeping to the south east of St. Josephs Island; thence north westerly keeping to the south west of St. Josephs Island, through St. Josephs Channel into George Lake; thence along the middle of said lake to the outlet of St. Marys River; thence along St. Marys River into Lake Superior; thence along the middle of Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royale and Phelippeaux to the place of beginning at the mouth of the Pigeon River.

## AGREEMENTS, TREATIES AND PURCHASES

**The First Indian Purchase**, called letter "A" within the boundary of the Province of Ontario, was made in the year 1764 at Fort Niagara from the Iroquois and Chippewa Indians, but it was not until May 9th, 1781, that a treaty was signed with the Mississaguas and Chippewas for a strip of land four miles in width along the western bank of the Niagara River. This strip comprises the greater parts of the Townships of Lincoln, Stamford, Willoughby and Bertie. The western boundary of the Township laid out in 1787 agreed with the western boundary of the Treaty, but as a later purchase was made from the Indians for adjoining western lands before the other three Townships were laid out, their western boundary was not likewise governed. The letter "A" on the compiled plan indicates the bounds of this Treaty, No. 381, Vol. 3.



**The Second Indian Purchase** was made by the Honourable John Collins, a member of the Governors Council and Deputy Surveyor-General under instructions from H. Hamilton the Governor, by letter dated May 22nd, 1785. This purchase shewn on the plan as A2 is included in the present Township of Matchedash in the County of Simcoe and may be described from information secured from a plan on file in the Archives of Ontario, dated 1794 and from the description in Treaty No. 16, made 18th November, 1815 "viz" Commencing at a point on the western bank of Lake Simcoe, near to a carrying place leading to a small lake distant about 3 miles westerly; thence north 78 degrees west to a point distant eleven miles more or less drawn south from a point at or near the mouth of a small lake which is the north west angle of this purchase; thence north eleven miles more or less to the mouth of a small lake, aforesaid at the end of Matchedash Bay; thence south 78 degrees east to intersection with the bank of the Severn River; thence southerly, easterly, and southerly, following the west shore of the Severn River, Couchiching Lake and Lake Simcoe to the place of beginning."

North of this parcel and between it and the Severn River was a parcel which was not purchased by the Crown, until by the Williams Treaty of 1923.

**The Purchases indicated on the Plan by letters B, B1, and B2**, are three separate purchases made by Captain Crawford at British Headquarters at Carleton Island in the east end of Lake Ontario. The parcel marked letter B, reaching from Point Baudet on the north side of Lake St. Francis, up to the mouth of the Gananoque River was purchased from the Iroquois. The parcel marked letter B1 from the mouth of the Gananoque River to the mouth of the Trent River was purchased from the Mississaugas; and the parcel marked B2 from the mouth of the Trent River to Toronto Purchase and back from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake was purchased from the Mississaugas. The Crawford Purchase made October 9th, 1783 was reported to Sir John Johnson then Superintendent-General and Inspector-General for the affairs of the Six Nations and other Indians. "According to your instructions I have purchased from the Mississaugas all the lands from Toniato or Onagara to the River in the Bay of Quinte within eight leagues of the bottom of the said Bay, including all of the Islands, extending from the lake back as far as a man can travel in a day." "The Chiefs claiming the land at the bottom of the Bay could not be got together at present. I believe their lands can be got nearly on the same terms though this when I see them." "The land below the Fort (Frontenac) was claimed by Old Menas who commonly resides at Canosodauga (Iroquois name for Oka on Lake of Two Mountains). I have agreed for his right with the rest—This man has been of much service to me at this time. Three Onondaga Chiefs lately from Montreal were present and approved much of what the Mississaugas had done. Not a word was said in regard to the Mohawks. If any written obligation is wanted from them let it be sent up and I will get it executed."

Major Ross at Cataraqui reported to Lord Haldimand on November 3rd, 1783, much the same as in Crawfords report to Sir John Johnson. I have concluded that the Crawford purchase from the Mississaugas Oct. 9th, 1783, was from Niagara River to Trent River along the front of Lake Ontario and from Trent River to Gananoque River. Lord Haldimand returned to England in 1784 and it was not

until September 23rd, 1787, that a meeting at the Carrying Place opposite to the mouth of the Trent River, took place between the Mississagas and Honourable Sir John Johnson, Baronet, to make treaty and carry out the purchase agreement made October 9th, 1783 at Carleton Island.

This treaty was signed by John Collins and two others for the Crown and by Wabukanyne, Neasc, and Paquan Chiefs of the Mississaga Indians.

By neglect the description of the bounds of the parties to the Treaty and limitations, etc. were omitted from the document, nevertheless, on the first day of August, 1805, a treaty was made between William Claus, Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Indians and their Affairs and Wabukanyne and other Mississague Chiefs for what is now called the Toronto Purchase, in which the Indians acknowledged the validity of the Draft Treaty of September 23rd, 1787. There is no record of a treaty having been signed by Algonquin and Iroquois Chiefs, carrying out the agreement made with Major Crawford at Carleton Island for the purchase of the Indian lands from the western boundary of Lower Canada to the Gananoque River, nor from the Gananoque River to the Trent River agreed to by the Mississagas.

As indicated on the compiled plan Letter B includes the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, the eastern part of Carleton and the southern part of Lanark; Letter B1 includes the southern portions of the Counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Frontenac. Letter B2 includes the County of Northumberland, excepting the northeast corner, Durham, the southern part of Ontario, and the east part of York.

**Treaty No. 1** (and indicated on compiled plan by Letter "C") was made with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomys and Hurons May 19th, 1790, portions of which nations had established themselves on the Detroit River, all of whom had been driven by the Iroquois from the northern and eastern parts of the Province, and gradually had assumed a control of that portion of the original Neutral Territory from the Detroit River easterly to Catfish Creek and south of the river La Tranche and Chenail Ecarte, and contains Essex County except Anderdon Township and Part of West Sandwich; Kent County except Zone Township, and Gores of Camden and Chatham; Elgin County except Bayham Township and parts of South Dorchester and Malahide. In Middlesex County, Deleware and Westminster Townships and part of North Dorchester.

**Treaty No. 3** (and indicated on compiled plan by Letter "D") was made with the Mississagua Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode.

The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tuscorara, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Townships in Elgin County; all Norfolk



and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County; and is embraced by the following description: "All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississague Point and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of Washquarter; from thence a north westerly course until it strikes the River La Tranche or New River; thence down the stream of the said river to the part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek, emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforementioned River La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississague Indians and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario, at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, water, watercourses and appurtenances thereto belonging."

From actual survey it was discovered that a line from the said Lake Washquarter in a north west course, would not strike the said River La Tranche, so on payment of a small gratuity the Chiefs of the Mississague Nation, Wabukayine, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaninship and Mattatow agreed to the following amended description:

"All that parcel or tract of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake, known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west, twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase at Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

"And whereas at a conference held by John Collins and William R. Crawford, Esqrs. with the Principal Chiefs of the Mississague Nation, Mr. John Russeau, Interpreter, it was unanimously agreed that the King should have the right to make roads through the Mississague Country and the navigation of the said rivers and lakes, should be open and free for his vessels and those of his subjects. That the Kings subjects should carry on a free trade, unmolested in and through the Country; This indenture grants his Majesty these rights and his subjects trading thereon free and unmolested."

This was signed by six persons representing the King, John Butter, R. Hamilton, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill and David William Smith. The five Chiefs representing the Mississagues, Wabukanyne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaninship and Mattatow, together with J. Groves Simcoe.

As shewn on the compiled plan Letter E is a parcel or tract of land given to the Six Nations Indians, by Governor Haldimand October 25th, 1784, (forming part of Lot Letter D) and conveyed by Grant the 14th of January, 1793.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE  
Great Seal of Canada

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland  
King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Know ye that whereas the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Six Nations to us and Our Government has been manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct and we being desirous of shewing our approbation of the same and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under our protection for a safe and suitable retreat for them and their Posterity, Have of Our Special Grace Certain Knowledge and mere motion given and granted and by these Presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever, All that District or Territory of Land, being Parcel of a Certain District lately purchased by us of the Mississague Nation, lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada, beginning at the Mouth of a Certain River formerly known by the name of the Ouse or Grand River, now called the River Ouse, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, and running along the Banks of the same for the space of six miles on each side of the said river, or a space co-extensive therewith, conformably to a certain survey made of the said Tract of Land and annexed to these Presents, and continuing along the said river to a place called or known by the name of the Forks, and from thence along the main stream of the said river for the space of six miles, on each side of the said stream, or for a space equally extensive therewith, as shall be set out by a survey to be made of the same to the utmost extent of the said river, as far as the same has been purchased by us, and as the same is bounded and limited in a Certain Deed made to us by the Chiefs and People of the said Mississague Nation, bearing date the Seventh day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-two. To Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land, so bounded as aforesaid of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the Six Nations, and to and for the sole use and Behoof of them and their Heirs forever, Freely and Clearly of and from, all and all manner of rents, fines and services whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to us or our successors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations, and agreements whatever, except as hereinafter by us expressed and declared. Giving and granting and by these Presents, Confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, use benefit and advantage of the said district or territory, to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner, and according to the several Customs and Usages of them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that for



the purpose of assuring the said lands, as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same, it is our royal will and pleasure that no transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease, property or possession shall at any time be had, made or given of the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women or People, to any other nation or body of people person or persons whatever, other than among themselves, the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People, but that any such transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease or possession shall be null and void, and of no effect whatever and that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, by or under any pretence or any such Alienation, Title or Conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever, under pain of Our Severe displeasure.

And that in case any person or persons other than them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, shall under pretence of any such title as aforesaid, presume to possess or occupy, the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, that it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, at any time hereafter, to enter upon the lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons, other than the people of the said Six Nations and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom, wholly to possess and evict and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to ourselves, our heirs and successors; Provided always that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations, should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory or any part thereof, the same shall be purchased for us, our heirs and successors, at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations, to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor or person administering our Government in our Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Commanding our Forces in our said Province. Given at our Government House at Navy Hall, this fourteenth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, in the Thirty-third year of our Reign.

J.G.S.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Recorded 20th February, 1837.

Lib. F. Folio 106.

D. Cameron Sy and Regr.

This Grant was composed of the following Townships: Dunn, Sherbrooke, Moulton, Canborough, North and South Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca in Haldimand County; Tuscorara, Onondaga, Brantford and South Dumfries in Brant County; North Dumfries, Waterloo and Woolwich in Waterloo County; Pilkington and Nichol in Wellington County; and is described as a parcel or tract of land, six miles on each side of the Ouse or Grand River from its mouth toward its source, to be bounded by the tract of land deeded December the 7th, 1792, by the Mississauga

Chiefs and people to the Crown. This part was set aside as a suitable retreat for the Six Nation Indians who had shewn attachment and Fidelity to the British Government during the troublous times 1759 to 1783 and was granted to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their heirs forever.

Also that parcel (indicated on compiled plan by Letter "F") embracing the Township of Tyendinago, conveyed to the Mohawks a branch of the Six Nation Indians on the first day of April, 1793, for attachment and fidelity to the British Crown. This parcel forms part of the Purchase made by Major Crawford on the 9th of October, 1783, from the Mississagues and called Letter "B1" on the Compiled Plan.

Also that parcel (indicated on Compiled Plan by Letter "G") and known as No. 3¾, conveyed by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississague Nation to the Crown (for the benefit of Chief Joseph Brant) on the 21st of August, 1797.

**Treaty No. 5** (and indicated on Compiled Plan by Letter "H") conveyed by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippeway Nation to the Crown on the 22nd of May, 1798, near to Lake Huron, containing all the land to the northward of a line running north 70 degrees west from the south west angle of a Bay called by the Indians Opetiquoyawsing, and between it and the waters of Lake Huron, together with the Islands in the Harbour of Penetanguishene, being parts of the Townships of Tay and Tiny. The smallness of the area of this purchase was due to the main object of the crown being to secure the Harbour of Penetanguishene.

**Treaty No. 6** (as indicated on compiled plan as Letter "I") conveyed by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippewa Nation of Indians to the Crown, of that tract of land situate lying and being on the north side of the River Thames or River La Tranche and known by the Indian name Escunnisabe, on the 7th of September, 1796, and comprising part of the Township of North Dorchester in Middlesex County and of North Oxford in Oxford County.

**Treaty No. 7** (indicated on compiled plan as Letter "J") conveyed by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, September 7th, 1796, of a tract of land lying near the River called Chenail Ecarte. To have the said parcel or tract of land with all the woods and waters thereon. This parcel of land includes the Township of Sombra in Lambton County and the Gore of Chatham Township in Kent County.

**Treaty No. 11**—(shewn on compiled plan as Letter "K") comprises St. Joseph Island and was conveyed to the Crown June 30th, 1798, by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippewa Nation. It was also known as Cariboux Island and by the Chippewas as Payentanassin. It is located in the strait between Lakes Superior and Huron.

**Treaty No. 13**—On the 23rd day of September, 1787, (shewn on the compiled plan as Letter "L"), Sir John Johnson, representing the King and Wabukanyne, Neace and Paquan, Principal Chief and Warchiefs of the Mississague Nation at the Carrying Place, did execute an agreement for the purpose of conveying



a tract of land to the King, but it has been ascertained that the Instrument was defective and imperfect, and nothing was done about carrying it out until the first day of August, 1805, an Indenture was made, at the River Credit at Lake Ontario, between William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and of their Affairs, for and in behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississague Nation of Indians. This purchase shewn on the compiled plan as Letter "L," is known as the Toronto Purchase and described as follows: "Commencing at the east bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke; thence up the same following the several windings and turnings of the said river to a maple tree, blazed on 4 sides at a distance of three miles and three quarters in a straight line from the mouth of the said river; thence north twenty-two degrees west twenty-four miles and one quarter; thence north sixty-eight degrees east fourteen miles; thence south twenty-two degrees east twenty-eight miles more or less to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario, to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke, being the place of beginning, together with all the woods and waters thereon." This last described parcel is only a small portion of the parcel, supposed to have been conveyed by the Indians, September 23rd, 1787, and the consideration demanded by the Indians was only ten shillings.

**Treaty No. 13 "A"** (as shewn on compiled plan as Letter "M") conveyed by the Principal Chiefs of the Mississague Nation to William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and their Affairs, for One Thousand Pounds on behalf of His Majesty, King George the Third on the 2nd day of August, 1805, and described as follows:

"Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of beginning."

Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and river which we have heretofore, cultivated and where we have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.

This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.

**Treaty No. 14**—Conveyance on the 5th of September, 1806, to His Majesty King George, by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Parcel of Land Letter "M" and formally described under Treaty 13A, excepting, reserving, yield-

ing and paying therefor unto the said Principal Men, Warriors and people, the yearly rent of one peppercorn at the expiration of the said term if the same be lawfully demanded.

Treaties No. 13A and No. 14 agree in description, excepting that no reference is made in Treaty No. 14 as to Reserving of Fishing and Camping rights.

**Treaty No. 16**—Shewn on the compiled plan as Letter “N” is a conveyance by the Principal Chiefs of the Chippewa Nation to His Majesty King George the Third, November 18th, 1815. This purchase comprises the Townships of Oro and Medante and parts of the Townships of Vespra, Flos, Tiny and Tay and may be described as follows:

Commencing on the north shore of Kempenfeldt Bay on Lake Simcoe where a stone boundary is to be fixed at a distance of twenty chains on a course, north eighty-one degrees west or thereabouts, from the base of a point called Sand Point projecting itself about five chains and a half into the said Bay; then from the said stone boundary north forty degrees west, thirty-six miles and a quarter more or less to Lake Huron; then along the shore of the said lake and following the several turnings and windings of the same around sundry points of land and bays to the bottom of a Bay called Nollawaysague Bay, being the north western angle of the Penetanguishene Purchase in the year One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight; thence along the south western boundary of the said purchase on a course, south seventy degrees east, seven miles and a half more or less to a small Bay called O-pe-te-quoy-aw-sing and being the south easterly angle of the said Penetanguishene purchase; then northerly through a small strait and along the eastern shore thereof, to Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay; from thence following the shore of said Bay and also the shore of Matchedash Bay, easterly, southerly and northerly, according to the several windings thereof, until it intersects a line at or near the mouth of a small lake being the western boundary of a purchase said to have been made in the year One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-five; thence south along the western limit of the said purchase eleven miles more or less till it intersects a line, produced north seventy-eight degrees west from the waters of Lake Simcoe near the Carrying Place hereinafter mentioned; thence south seventy-eight degrees east along the southern boundary line of the said last mentioned purchase to the waters of Lake Simcoe near to a Carrying Place leading to a small lake distant about three miles westerly, and then south westerly along the north western shore of Lake Simcoe and of Kempenfeldt Bay following the several windings and turnings of the same to the place of beginning, containing about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land be the same more or less.

**Treaty No. 18**—shewn on compiled plan as Letter “O” was a provisional agreement made the 17th day of October, 1818, between the Honourable William Claus on behalf of His Majesty the King and the Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting the northern parts of the unpurchased lands, within the Home District, on consideration of a yearly payment of twelve hundred pounds by His Majesty to the Chippewa Indians, the said tract being described as follows: Bounded by the District of London on the west, by Lake Huron on the north, by the Penetanguishene purchase (made in 1815) on the east; by the south shore of



Kempenfeldt Bay; the western shore of Lake Simcoe and Cooks Bay and the Holland River to the north west angle of the Township of King.

**Treaty No. 19**—shewn on compiled plan as Letter “P” was a provisional agreement made by the Honourable William Claus, Deputy-Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation of Indians, inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the Home District, whereas the said Indians were to receive 522 pounds and ten shillings, yearly for the said tract, described as follows: “A tract of land in the Home District called the Mississague Tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south west by the Indian Purchase, extending from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabouts, to the north west angle of the Township of King.”

**Treaty No. 20**—shewn on compiled plan as Letter “Q” was a provisional agreement, entered into on Thursday, the 3rd day of November, 1818, between the Honourable William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in behalf of His Majesty of the one part and the Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, claiming the back parts of the Newcastle District, whereas the said Indians were to receive 740 pounds, yearly for a tract of land, situate between the western boundary line of the Home District and extending northerly to a Bay at the northern entrance of Lake Simcoe in the Home District:

“Commencing on the Western Division Line of the Midland District at the north west angle of the Township of Rawdon; then north 16 degrees west, 33 miles or until it strikes the line forty-five; then along said line to a Bay at the northern entrance of Lake Simcoe; then southerly along the waters edge to the entrance of Talbot River; thence up Talbot River to the eastern boundary line of the Home District; thence along said boundary line south 16 degrees east to the south west angle of the Township of Darlington; then along the northern boundary line of the Townships of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to the Rice Lake; then along the southern shore of said lake and of the River Trent to the Western Division Line of the Midland District; then north 16 degrees west to the place of beginning.”

The northern portion of this Treaty is included in the Williams Treaty of 1923.

**Treaty No. 21**—shewn on compiled plan as Letter “R” was a provisional agreement, entered into on the 9th day of March, 1819, between John Aiken, Esquire, on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting a tract of land, whereas the said John Aikens for His Majesty was to pay the said Indians 600 pounds yearly for the said tract described as follows:

“Commencing at the northerly side of the River Thames at the south west angle of the Township of London; thence along the western boundary of the Township of London, in a course north 21 degrees, 30 minutes west, twelve miles to the north west angle of the said Township; then on a course about south 62 degrees and 30 minutes west forty-eight miles more or less until it intersects a line on a course produced north two miles from the north east angle of the Shawnee Town-

ship; then along the eastern boundary line of the said Township, twelve miles and a half more or less to the northern boundary line of the Township of Chatham; then east twenty-four miles more or less to the River Thames; then along the waters edge of the River Thames against the stream to the place of beginning, reserving a tract of land situate on the northerly side of the River Thames nearly opposite to the northerly angle of the Township of Southwold and south west angle of the Delaware Township containing 15,360 acres; also reserving two miles square distant about four miles above the rapids where the Indians have their improvements and nearly parallel to the Moravian Village containing 5,120 acres."

**Treaty No. 22**—On the 28th of February, 1820, the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mississagua Nation transferred to His Majesty George the Third for the sum of 20 shillings, parts of those tracts of land at Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek, formerly reserved in Treaty 13A, of the 2nd of April, 1805 (Letter "M" on plan.)

**Treaty No. 23**—On the 28th day of February, 1820, the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mississagua Nation, transferred to His Majesty George the Third for the sum of 50 pounds, parts of those tracts of land at Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek, formerly reserved in 13A of the 2nd of April, 1805 (Letter "M" on plan.)

**Treaty No. 24**—On the 20th day of July, 1820, the Principal Men of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians, residing on the tract of land commonly called the Mohawk Township, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District and by articles of Provisional Agreement dated May 21st, 1819, made with the Honourable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, at Kingston in the County of Frontenac, in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, agreed to pay annually the sum of 450 pounds to the Mohawk Indians residing on the said Tract, being all that parcel in the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinte in the County of Hastings in the Midland District bounded on the west by the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of Thurlow, on the east by the western limit of the allowance for road on the western boundary line of Richmond and on the north and south by unconceded lands of the said Indians.

**Treaty No. 25**—This Indenture made on the 8th July, 1822, confirming surrenders made on March 9th, 1819, and May 9th, 1820, is a repetition of Treaty 21 with a variation in the names of the Indians and the Kings representatives, with two changes in the bearings and distances in the description and some variation in the acreage. Also a different mode of payment to the Indians and no Reservations. Payment of two pounds and 10 shillings to each man, woman and child instead of 600 pounds to the Principal Men.

**Treaty No. 27**—Indicated on the compiled plan by Letter "S" and Provisional Agreement entered into the 31st day of May, 1819, between John Ferguson of Kingston in the County of Frontenac, and Province of Upper Canada, and the Principal Men of the Mississagua Nation of Indians and Confirmatory Surrender in 1822, inhabiting and claiming the described tract of land:



“Commencing at the north west angle of the Township of Rawdon; thence along the division line between the Midland District and the District of Newcastle, north 16 degrees west, 33 miles; then north 74 degrees east, 61 miles more or less to a division line produced north 16 degrees west from the north east angle of the Township of Bedford; then north 16 degrees west to the Ottawa or Grand River; then down the said River to the north west angle of the Township of Nepean; then south 16 degrees east, 15 miles more or less to the north east angle of the Township of Marlborough; then south 54 degrees west to the north west angle of the Township of Crosby; then south 74 degrees west 61 miles more or less to the place of beginning.” The amount payable yearly to the Nation of Indians inhabiting the said tract, being 642 pounds and 10 shillings.

**Treaty No. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$** —made the 28th of November, 1822, confirming surrender of May 31st, 1819—where each man, woman and child receives annually 2 pounds and 10 shillings, if belonging to the Mississagua Nation inhabiting the above described tract of land.

**Treaty No. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$** —shewn on compiled plan as Letter “T” being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of that part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land described:

“Commencing at the Division Line between the Home District and the District of London at the most northerly angle of the District of Gore being at a distance of 50 miles on a course north 50 degrees west, from the outlet of Burlington Bay on Lake Ontario; thence on a course about north 84 degrees west, so as to strike Lake Huron, ten miles and three quarters north of the mouth of a large river emptying into the said lake (called Red River Bason) and at a distance of 70 miles, more or less to Lake Huron; then southerly along the shore of Lake Huron, crossing the mouth of the said river, and following the several turnings and windings of the said lake along the waters edge to the River St. Clair; thence southerly down the river with the stream until it intersects the north west angle of Shawnee Township at a hickory tree marked with a broad arrow on two sides, half a chain above the mouth of a small river; thence east along the boundary of said Township to the north east angle thereof 923 chains more or less; thence north two miles; thence in a course about north 62 degrees and 30 minutes east, so that it will intersect the north west angle of the Township of London, being in a straight line 48 miles more or less to the said north west angle; thence along the northern boundary of the Township of London in a course north 68 degrees and 30 minutes east, 960 chains more or less to the north east angle of said Township; thence south 21 degrees and 30 minutes east along the eastern boundary line of the said Township to the Purchase line of 1796; thence along the said purchase line, being the northern boundary of Oxford and Dorchester North, in a course north 68 degrees and 30 minutes east until it intersects the purchase line in 1792 at the upper fork of the River La Tranche or Thames near the south west angle of the Township of Blandford; thence northerly and westerly up and along the eastern edge of the said river, against the stream until it intersects the Third line in a south course from the outlet of Burlington Bay

of the said purchase in 1792; thence north along the said purchase line 24 miles more or less until it intersects the northern boundary of the said purchase; thence north 45 degrees east along the said boundary line twenty miles more or less to the place of beginning."

Reserving the following tracts of land: "Viz" Four miles square at some distance below the rapids at the River St. Clair, one mile in front by four miles deep, bordering on the said River St. Clair and adjoining to the Shawanoe Township; two miles square at the River Aux Sauble which empties into Lake Huron and two miles at Kettle Point, Lake Huron. The Chippewa Nation inhabiting and claiming this tract of land is composed of 440 individuals, who shall be entitled to share equally in the said yearly sum of 1,100 pounds.

Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.

**Treaty No. 29**—This Indenture made July 10th, 1827, is a repetition of Treaty made on the 26th of April, 1825 with changes in description as to the bearing of the line from the outlet of Burlington Bay "from north 50 degrees west from the outlet of Burlington Bay on Lake Ontario to north 45 degrees west from the outlet of Burlington on Lake Ontario."

**Treaty No. 35**—This Indenture made on the 13th August, 1833, between Indians of the Wyandot or Huron Tribe and His Majesty King William the Fourth whereby the Indians surrender that tract of land known as the Huron Reserve, shewn on compiled plan as Letter "U" situated in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada, butted and bounded as follows:

"Commencing at a post or point on the River Detroit being the boundary between the said Huron Reserve and the Military Ground attached to Fort Amherst in the Township of Malden; thence running east seven miles more or less, until you strike the west line of the Township of Colchester; thence North along the said line until you strike the south line of the Township of Sandwich; thence west along the said line seven miles more or less to the River Detroit; thence following the course of the River Detroit to the place of beginning," together with all the woods, etc.

**Treaties Nos. 45 and 45½**—Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, met on August 9th, 1836, at Manitowaning, Ottawas and Chippewas, residents and claimants of Manitoulin and adjacent islands on the north shore of Lake Huron and the Saukings residents south of Owen Sound.

To the Ottawas and Chippewas he submitted the following, which was agreed to by them. The first document below is referred to by Letter "V" on compiled plan.

MY CHILDREN:

Seventy snow seasons have now passed away since we met in Council at the Crooked Place (Niagara) at which time and place your Great Father the King and the Indians of North America tied their hands together by the Wampum of friendship. Since that period various circumstances have occurred to separate from your Great Father many of his red children and as an unavoidable increase of white



population as well as the progress of cultivation have had the natural effect of impoverishing your hunting grounds it has become necessary that new arrangements should be entered into for the purpose of protecting you from the encroachments of the whites.

In all parts of the world farmers seek for uncultivated land as eagerly as you my red children, hunt in your forest for game. If you would cultivate your land, it would then be considered your own property, in the same way as your dogs are considered among yourselves to belong to those who have reared them, but uncultivated land is like wild animals and your Great Father who has hitherto protected you, has now great difficulty in securing it for you from the whites who are hunting to cultivate.

Under these circumstances, I have been obliged to consider what is best to be done for the red children of the forest and I now tell you my thoughts.

It appears that these Islands on which we are now assembled in Council are as well as all those on the north shore of Lake Huron alike claimed by the English, the Ottawas and the Chippewas.

I consider that from their facilities and from their being surrounded by innumerable fishing Islands they might be made a most desirable place of residence for many Indians who wish to be civilized, as well as to be totally separated from the whites; and I now tell you that your Great Father will withdraw his claim to these Islands, and allow them to be applied for that purpose.

Are you therefore the Ottawas and Chippewas willing to relinquish your respective claims to these Islands and make them the property (under your Great Fathers control) of all Indians whom he shall allow to reside on them; if so affix your mark to this proposal.

Manitowaning 9th August, 1836.

F. B. HEAD,  
J. B. ASSEKINACK  
and 15 others.

**This document below refers to Letter "W" on compiled plan.**

**TO THE SAUKINGS:**

**MY CHILDREN:**

You have heard the proposal I have just made to the Chippewas and Ottawas by which it has been agreed between them and your Great Father that these Islands (Manitoulin) on which we are now assembled should be made in Council the property (under our Great Fathers Control) of all Indians whom he shall allow to reside on them.

I now propose to you that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Sauking territory you at present occupy, and that you shall repair either to this Island or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to

enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages for ever to protect for you from the encroachments of the whites.

Are you therefore the Sauking Indians willing to accede to this arrangement, if so, fix your marks to this my proposal.

Manitowaning, 9th August, 1836.

WITNESS: T. G. ANDERSON, S.I.A.  
and 5 others.

F. B. HEAD  
and 5 others.

**Treaty No. 94**—An agreement was made October 6th, 1862, between the Honourable William McDougall, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and William Spragge, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on the part of the Crown and Government of the Province and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and other Indians occupying the said Island of Manitoulin, whereas the Indian title to the same Island was surrendered to the Crown 9th of August, 1836, by virtue of a treaty made by Sir Francis Bond Head then Governor of Upper Canada and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Ottawas and Chippewas then occupying and claiming title to the Islands in order that the property (under their Great Fathers control) should be the property of all Indians, whom he should allow to reside thereon.

**Treaty No. 57**—Designated on compiled plan as Letter "X" and made on June 1st, 1847, between the Sachems or Chiefs or Principal Men of the Iroquois Indians residing at St. Regis in the District of Montreal who are possessed of a tract of land situated in the County of Glengarry, commonly called the Indian Reserve and our Sovereign Lady Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen.

At a meeting of Council it was agreed by the said parties that the said Iroquois Indians would surrender to Her Majesty the said tract of land for the purpose of being sold for the benefit of the Indians and being butted and bounded as follows: Bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, in rear by Plantagenet rear, one side to the east by the Townships of Charlottenburg and Kenyon and on the other side to the west by the Townships of Roxborough and Cornwall with all woods, etc.

This was therefore done and the difficulties of the Indians attended to by the Queen in 1847, there being no valuation given or amount stated.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in the presence of:

FRANCOIS MARCOUX PRETRE  
SUTHERLAND COLQUHOUN  
EDWARD V. DE LORIMER  
Inspector of Indian Dept.

D. C. NAPIER  
and 28 others sign.

**Treaty No. 60**—Shewn on compiled plan as Letter "Y" and made on September 7th, 1850, between the Honourable William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen and Joseph Peau de Chats, John Ininway, Mishe-muckqua, Totomenai, Chiefs and Jacob Wasseba, Abmutchewagaton, Michael Shebageshick,



Manitoshanise and Chigenous, Principal Men of the Ojibway Nation, inhabiting the northern shore of Lake Superior in the said Province of Canada from Batchewanaung Bay to Pigeon River at the western extremity of said lake, and inland throughout that extent to the height of land which separates the territories covered by the Charter of the Honourable the Hudsons Bay Company from the said tract and also the Islands in the said lake, within the boundaries of the British possessions therein of the other part, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada to them in hand paid; and for the further perpetual annuity of 500 Pounds, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their tribes at a convenient season of each summer, not later than the first day of August at the Honorable the Hudsons Bay Company's Posts at Michipicoten and Fort William, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men do freely, fully and voluntarily, surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors forever all their right, title and interest in the whole of the Territory above described, save and except the reservations as follows:

Schedule of reservations made by the above named and subscribing Chiefs and Principal Men:

(First) Joseph Peau du Chats and his tribe, the reserve to commence about two miles from Fort William (inland) on the right bank of the River Kaministiquia; thence westerly six miles parallel to the shores of the lake; thence northerly five miles; thence easterly to the right bank of the said river so as not to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honourable the Hudsons Bay Company.

(Second) Four miles square at Gros Cap. being a valley near the Honourable Hudsons Bay Companys Post of Michipicoten for Totomenai and tribè.

(Third) Four miles square on Gull River, near Lake Nipigon on both sides of said river for the Chief Mishe-muckqua.

Signed, Sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written in presence of:

W. R. ROBINSON, JOSEPH PEAU DE CHATS, JOHN ININWAY, MISHE-MUCKQUA, TOTOMENAI, JOSEPH WASSEBA, AHMUTCHI-WAGABOW, MICHEL SHEBAGESHICK, MANITOUSHANISE.

GEO. IRONSIDES, S.I. Affairs.

ARTHUR R. COOPER, Capt. Comg. Rifle Brigade.

and

H. N. BALFOUR, 2nd Lieut. Rifle Brigade.

**Treaty No. 61**—Shewn on compiled plan as Letter "Z" and made on September 9th, 1850, between the Honorable William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and Shinguacouse, Nebenaigoching, Keokouse, Mishe-quonga, Tagawinina, Shabokeshick, Dokis, Panekeosh, Windawtegowinini, Shawenakeshick, Namassin, Nacquagabo, Wabakekek, Kitchipossegun by Papasainse, Wagemake, Chiefs, and John Bell, Pagwatchinini, Mashe-Kyash, Idewekeesis,

Painequonaishuing, Waquacomick, Ocheek, Metigomin, Watachewana, Minwawapenasse, Shenaquom, Ouingegun, Panaissey, Papasainse, Ashewasega, Kageshe-wawetung, Shawonebin, and also Chief Maisquaso (also Chiefs Muckata, Mishequet and Mekis) and Mishoquetto and Asa Waswanay, and Pawiss, Principal Men of the Ojibway Indians, inhabiting and claiming the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay on the northern shore of Lake Superior, together with the Islands in the said lakes, opposite to the shores thereof and inland to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the Charter of the Honorable Hudsons Bay Company from Canada, as well as all unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West, to which they have any just claim of the other part, witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada to them in hand paid and for the further perpetual annuity of 600 Pounds of like money, the same to be delivered to the said Chiefs and their tribes at a convenient season of each of which due notice will be given at such places as may be appointed for that purpose; they the said Chiefs and Principal Men on behalf of their respective tribes or bands, do hereby fully, freely and voluntarily, surrender, cede, grant, and convey unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors forever all their right, title and interest to and in the whole of the territory above described, save and except the reservation set forth in the schedule hereto annexed with reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common for their own use and benefit; and should the said Chiefs and their respective tribes at any time desire to dispose of any part of such reservations or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same will be sold or leased at their request, by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit and to the best advantage. And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make or cause to be made the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said Chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them and to fish in the waters thereof, as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government. The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations, without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or other officer of like authority being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for minerals or other valuable productions in any part of the territory, hereby ceded to Her Majesty as beforementioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province, should before the date of this agreement have sold or bargained to sell any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use, then in that case, such sale or promise of sale, shall be perfected by the Government if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the conditions upon which such locations were made and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs.



The said William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty who desires to deal liberally and justly with all Her subjects, further promises and agrees that should the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the Second part at any future period produce such an amount as will enable the Government of this Province, without incurring loss to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then and in that case the same shall be augmented from time to time provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of One Pound Provincial Currency in any one year or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this treaty, shall amount to  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of their present number, which is fourteen hundred and twenty-two, to enable them to claim the full benefit thereof, and should they not at any future period amount to  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of 1,422, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

The said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part further agrees on the part of Her Majesty and the Government of the Province, that in consequence of the Indians inhabiting French River and Lake Nipissing having become parties to this treaty the further sum of 160 Pounds Provincial Currency shall be paid in addition to the 2,000 Pounds above mentioned.

Schedule of reservations made by the above named subscribing Chiefs and Principal Men:

1st—Pamequonaisheung and his band, a tract of land to commence seven miles from the mouth of the River Maganetawang and extending six miles east and west and three miles north.

2nd—Wagemake and his band, a tract of land to commence at a place called Nehickshegeshing six miles from east to west by three miles in depth.

3rd—Kitcheposkissegun (by Papasainse) from Point Grandine westward six miles inland by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nessinassung (a tract for themselves and their bands).

4th—Wabakekik, three miles front near Shebawenaning by five miles inland for himself and band.

5th—Namassin and Naoquagabo, and their bands, a tract of land commencing near La Cloche at the Hudson Bay Company's boundary; thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River; then four miles up the south bank of said river and across to the place of beginning.

6th—Shawinakeshick and his band, a tract of land now occupied by them and contained between two rivers called White Fish River and Wanabitasebe, seven miles inland.

7th—Windawtegawinini and his band, the peninsula east of Serpent River and formed by it now occupied by them.

8th—Panekeash and his band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Penebewabecong up to the first rapids.

9th—Dokis and his band three miles square at Wanabeyakoknum near Lake Nipissing, and the Island near the fall of Okickendawt.

10th—Shabokishick and his band from their present planting grounds on Lake Nipissing to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, six miles in depth.

11th—Tagawinini and his band two miles square at Wanabitibing a place about forty miles inland near Lake Nipissing.

12th—Keocouse and his band, four miles from Thessalon River, eastward by four miles inland.

13th—Mishequanga and his band two miles on the lake shore, east and west of Ogawaminang, by one mile inland.

14th—For Shinguacouse and his band, a tract of land extending from Maskinongé Bay, inclusive to Partridge Point, above Garden River on the front and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance and also Squirrel Island.

15th—For Nebenaigaching and his band, a tract of land (extending from Wanabekinegunning west of Gros Cap to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance including Batchewanaung Bay) and also the small Island at Sault Ste. Marie used by them as a fishing station.

Signed, Sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written in presence of:

ASTLEY P. COOPER, Capt. R. Bde.	SHINGUAKOUCÉ	(L. S.)
GEORGE IRONSIDE, S.I. Affairs	NEBENALGOCHING	(L. S.)
T. M. BALFOUR, 2nd Lieut. Rifle Bde.	KEOKONSE	(L. S.)
ALLEN McDONNELL	MISHEQUONGA	(L. S.)
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Interpreter	W. B. ROBINSON	(L. S.)
LOUIS CADOT	and 34 others.	
J. B. ASSIKINOCK		
T. W. KEATING		
JOSEPH WILSON		

PENETANGUISHENE 16th Sept. 1850.

Witness to the signatures of:

MUCKATA, MISHAQUET, MEKIS, MISHOQUETTE, ASA WASWANAY and PAWIS, T. G. ANDERSON, S.I.A., W. B. HAMILTON, W. SIMPSON, ALFRED A. THOMPSON.

### Reservation Continued:

For Chief Mekis and his band residing at Wasaquising (Sandy Island) a tract of land at a place on the main shore opposite the Island being the place now occupied by them for residence and cultivation four miles square.



For Chief Mackota Mishaquet and his band, a tract of land on the east side of the River Naishcouteong near Pointe Aux Barils three miles square and also a small tract in Washanwenega Bay, now occupied by a part of the band three miles square.

Recorded in the office of the Provincial Registrar this 22nd day of November in Lib "C.M. Miscellaneous" Folio 1, etc.

R. A. TUCKER,  
Registrar.

**Treaty No. 72**—Shewn on compiled plan as "AA" and made on October 30th, 1854, between We, the Chiefs, Sachems, and Principal Men of the Indian Tribes resident at Saugeen, Owen Sound confiding in the wisdom and protecting care of our Great Mother, across the Big Lake, and believing that our Good Father, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of Canada is anxiously desirous to promote those interests which will most largely conduce to the welfare of His red children, having now, being in full Council assembled in presence of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and of the young men of both tribes, agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full and complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula, known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain reservations and restrictions to be hereinafter set forth. We have therefore set our marks to this document after having heard the same read to us and do here by surrender the whole of the above named tract of country, bounded on the south by a straight line drawn from the Indian Village of Saugeen to the Indian Village of Norwash in continuation of the northern limits of the narrow strip recently surrendered by us to the Crown, and bounded on the north east and west by Georgian Bay and Lake Huron with the following reservations to wit:

1st—For the benefit of the Saugeen Indians we reserve all that block of land bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen at the spot where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the west of the village and over which a bridge has been recently constructed to the shore of Lake Huron; on the south by the aforesaid northern limit of the lately surrendered strip; on the east by a line drawn from a spot upon the coast at a distance of about ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ ) nine miles and a half from the western boundary thereof, and running parallel thereto until it touches the aforementioned northern limits of the recently surrendered strip and we wish it to be clearly understood, that we wish the Peninsula at the mouth of the Saugeen River to the west of the western boundary aforesaid to be laid out in town park lots and sold for our benefit without delay; and we also wish it to be understood that our surrender includes that parcel of land which is in continuation of the strip recently surrendered to the Saugeen River. We do also reserve to ourselves that tract of land called Chiefs Point bounded on the east by a line drawn from a spot, half a mile up the Sable River and continued in a northerly direction to the bay and upon all other sides by the lake.

2nd—We reserve for the benefit of the Owen Sound Indians, all that tract bounded on the south by the northern limits of the continuation of the strip recently surrendered; on the north west by a line drawn from the north easterly angle of the

aforesaid strip (as it was surrendered in 1851, in a north easterly direction), on the south east by the Sound extending to the southern limit of the Caughnawaga Settlement; on the north by a line two miles in length and forming the said southern limit.

And we also reserve to ourselves all that tract of land called Cape Croker, bounded on three sides by Georgian Bay, on the south west side by a line drawn from the bottom of Nochemowenaing Bay to the mouth of Sucker River and we include in the aforesaid surrender the parcel of land contained in the continuation to Owens Sound of the recently surrendered strip aforesaid.

3rd—We do reserve for the benefit of the Colpoys Bay Indians, in the presence and with the concurrence of John Beattie, who represents the tribe of this Council a block of land containing 6,000 acres and including their village and bounded on the north by Colpoys Bay.

All which reserves we hereby retain to ourselves and our children in perpetuity and it is agreed that the interest of the principal sum arising out of the sale of our lands be regularly paid to them so long as there are Indians left to represent our tribe without diminution at half yearly periods.

And we have by request the sanction of our Great Father the Governor General to this surrender which we consider highly conducive to our general interests.

Done in Council at Saugeen this thirteenth day of October, 1854.

It is understood that no Islands are included in this surrender.

Signed and Sealed—

L. OLIPHANT,

Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

PETER JACOBS,

Missionary.

JOHN (totem) KADUHGEKWUN [L.S.]

ALEX. (totem) MADWAYASH [L.S.]

WITNESSES:

JOHN (totem) MANEDSWAB [L.S.]

JAMES ROSS, M.P.P.

JNO. THOS (totem) WAHBUHDICK [L.S.]

C. RANKIN, P.L.S.

and ten others.

A. McNABB,

Crown Land Agent.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th September, 1855.

On a memorandum dated 12th instant from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting certain proposed changes, as shewn on two certain plans, in the shape of the Indian reserves in the tract commonly called the Saugeen Peninsula, lately surrendered to the Crown, both changes having been assented to by the Indians in Council and recommending:

1st—That the reserve known as the Saugeen reserve now bounded on the west by a straight line, running due north from the River Saugeen at the spot where it



is entered by a ravine, immediately to the west of the village, be bounded instead by the Indian path called the Capway Road, which takes a north-westerly direction, as shewn by the red line in the plan. This change will give the Saugeen Indians, a small increase of frontage on Lake Huron and will not interfere with the town plot, now laid out on the tongue of land contained between that lake and the River Saugeen.

2nd—That the south-western boundary of the Cape Crocker Reserve now formed by a line drawn from the bottom of Nochemowenaing Bay to the mouth of Sucker River, start instead from the south shore of Hope Bay, at a small point about a mile from its head, and strike Lake Huron two miles south of Sucker River as shewn by the plan. The change would cut off from the Indians one mile of frontage on Hope Bay, giving them in compensation two miles extra frontage on the Georgian Bay. The head of Hope Bay has been recommended by Mr. Dennis the surveyor of the tract, as the site for a town, and the present position of the south western boundary of the reserve would render it impossible to carry out his suggestion.

The committee recommend that the proposed changes be effected.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE, C.E.C.

**Treaty No. 82**—Shewn on compiled plan as Letters “AB”. This surrender was made on February 9th, 1857, by the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors on behalf of the people of the Newash Band of Chippewa Indians residing at Owen Sound.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

We the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors on behalf of the people of the Newash Band of Chippewa Indians residing at Owen Sound send greeting:

Whereas we and our people have the fullest confidence in the paternal care and good intentions of our kind Father the Governor General toward all of his Indian children and foreseeing the great benefits that we and our posterity are likely to derive, from the surrender of a large portion of our reserve, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-four, we have, after mature consideration in several full councils held at our Village of Newash, arrived at the conclusion that it will be to our advantage to place at the disposal of Our Father the Governor General, the land upon which we now reside, commonly, known as the Newash or Owen Sound Reserve, in order that he may cause the same to be sold for our benefit. Be it therefore known that we, Peter Jones Kegedonce and George A. Tabegwun, Sachem Chiefs, John Thomas Wabatick, John Snake, Abner Elliott, John Johnson and Charles Keeshick, Interpreter, Councillors and Principal Men of the Newash Band for and on behalf of our said tribe, do hereby surrender, make over and convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, all and singular that certain tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the westerly side of the Owen Sound in the Georgian Bay, known as the Newash Reserve and containing about ten thousand acres of land, be the same, more or less, which tract of land is butted and bounded and otherwise

known and described as follows "Viz": On the north east by the water of Owen Sound, on the north west by the head line road between the seventeenth and eighteenth concessions of the Township of Keppel and the southerly boundary of the lands lately occupied by the Caughnawaga Indians, on the south west by a straight line as represented by Mr. Rankin's plan of survey, being the boundary between said reserve and the said Township of Keppel and on the south east by the head line between concession A of Keppel and the strip of land surrendered in the year One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

To have and to hold the said land and premises, with all and singular its hereditaments and appurtenances, to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors forever, to the intent and purpose that Her said Majesty Her heirs and successors, may sell and dispose of the same for the sole use and benefit and behoof of us, the aforesaid, Newash Band of Indians and our posterity forever, subject, however, to such deductions for defraying the expense of survey and the subsequent management of the sale of the land as are incidental by a general rule to all other Indian lands, and also to the following conditions, viz:

1st—That so soon as the above named reserve shall be sold and we are required to remove from it there shall be assigned to each Indian family, constituted as such before the year One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty, a lot of twenty-five acres, surveyed for the purpose, in our reserve at Cape Croker, exclusive, occupation and right of cultivation of such lot is thus assigned to each Indian family, as long as the unity of the family is retained, but upon the breaking up of any such family or the extinction of the males, or its separation from the tribe by migration it will be competent for the Governor General to re-assign or reserve any lot so vacated for the best advantage of the tribe at large.

2nd—That the sum of One Thousand Pounds shall be advanced from the proceeds of the first sale of the aforesaid tract for the erection of frame dwelling houses at Cape Croker of dimensions similar to those we now occupy at Newash to be built under the direction of the Indian Department, and that afterwards from three to five houses shall be erected annually at said place until each individual having a right to a house shall be supplied, the expense of these last mentioned to be borne from our annuity or interest funds.

3rd—That each individual of the tribe now participating in our annuity shall receive ten pounds from the proceeds of the first instalment paid on the land to be sold, and the tribe shall further be entitled hereafter to receive from the principal arising from such sale (should circumstances render it necessary) a sum sufficient to build a church or for such other permanent improvement as the Governor General may approve of.

4th—That one acre be reserved and set apart for a burying ground.

The foregoing arrangement must be and remain null and void to all intents and purposes, unless it receive the asset of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

In Testimony Whereof we the aforesaid Chiefs and Councillors have hereunto affixed our names and totems in signification of our assent and concurrence to the



foregoing surrender, at the City of Toronto, this 9th day of February in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven.

Read, explained through the interpreter, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

MICHAEL TURNER	R. T. PENNEFATHER, Supt. Genl.	[L.S.]
W. R. BARTLETT	S. T. CHESLEY	[L.S.]
E. J. CHESLEY	PETER JONES KEGEDANCE (Totem)	[L.S.]
	GEORGE ARTHUR TABEGWUN (Totem)	[L.S.]
	JOHN THOMAS WABATICK (Totem)	[L.S.]
	JOHN SNAKE (Totem)	[L.S.]
	ABNER ELLIOTT	[L.S.]
	JOHN (X his mark) JOHNSON	[L.S.]
	CHARLES KEESHICK	[L.S.]

**Treaty Nos. 131 and 132**—Shewn on compiled plan as Letters “AC.” This treaty was made on the 3rd day of October, 1873, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland by Her Commissioners the Honorable Alexander Morris Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and of the North West Territories; Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher and Simon James Dawson of the one part and the Saulteaux Tribe of the Ojibway Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined, and described by their Chiefs chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said country have pursuant to an appointment made by the said commissioners been convened at a meeting at the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty’s said Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration and such other purpose as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty’s bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract duly convened in Council as afore-said and being requested by Her Majesty’s said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:

KEK-TO-PAY-PI-NAIS (Rainy River)  
KITCHI-GAY-KAKE (Rainy River)

NOTE-NA-QUA-HUNG (North West Angle)  
NAWE-DO-PE-NESS (Rainy River)  
POW-WA-SANG (North West Angle)  
CANADA-COM-IGO-WE-NINIE (North West Angle)  
PAPA-SHO-GIN (Rainy River)  
MAY-NO-WAH-TAW-WAYS-KIONG (North West Angle)  
KITCHI-NE-KA-LE-HAN (Rainy River)  
SAH-KATCH-EWAY (Lac Seul)  
MUPA-DAY-WAH-SIN (Kettle Falls)  
ME-PIE-SICS (Rainy Lake, Fort Francis)  
OOS-CAN-NA-GEITH (Rainy Lake)  
WAH-SHIS-KOUCÉ (Eagle Lake)  
KAH-KEE-Y-ASH (Flower Lake)  
GO-BAY (Rainy Lake)  
KA-MO-TI-ASH (White Fish Lake)  
NEE-SHA-TAL (Rainy River)  
KEE-JE-GO-KAY (Rainy River)  
SHA-SHA-GANEE (Shoal Lake)  
SHA-WIN-NO-BI-NAIS (Shoal Lake)  
AY-ASH-A-WATH (Buffalo Point)  
PAY-AH-BEE-WASH (White Fish Bay)  
KAH-TAY-TAY-PA-E-CUTCH (Lake of the Woods)

And thereupon in open council, the different bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and Headmen for the purposes aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described:

And whereas the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen for the purpose aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described;

And whereas the said Commissioners, have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same have been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:

The Saulteaux Tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at a point on the Pigeon River route where the International boundary line between the Territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land aforesaid, following the sinuosities whatever their course may be, to



the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the watershed from which the streams flow to Lake Nipigon; thence northerly and westerly or whatever may be its course, along the ridge separating the waters of the Nipigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson's Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg, to a point on the said height of land bearing north 45 degrees east from Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; then south 45 degrees west to Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence southerly along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of Whitemouth River; thence southerly by the line described as in that part forming the eastern boundary of the tract surrendered by the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians to Her Majesty on the 3rd of August, 1871, namely by Whitemouth River to Whitemouth Lake, and thence on a line having the general bearing of the Whitemouth River to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the international boundary line to the place of beginning.

The tract comprised within the lines above described embracing an area of 55,000 square miles, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors forever, etc., etc.

The Reserves shall in no wise exceed in all, one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and such selections shall be made if possible during the course of next summer, or as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, etc., etc.

And the undersigned Chiefs on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise, and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will in all respects, obey and abide by the law and that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and the other tribes of Indians and between themselves and others of Her Majestys subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen; or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof; and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

In witness whereof Her Majestys said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods this day and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in  
presence of the following witnesses the  
same having been first read and ex-  
plained by the Honourable James  
McKay.

}

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G.  
J. A. N. PROVENCHER, Ind. Comr.  
S. J. DAWSON

JAMES McKay	KEE-TO-KAY-PI-NAIS	His X
MOLYNEUX ST. JEAN		Mark
ROBERT PITHER		His
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS	KITCHI-GAY-KAKE	X
CHARLES NOLIN		Mark
A. McDONALD, Capt.		His
Camp Escort to Lieut. Governor	NO-TE-NA-QUA-HUNS	X
JAMES F. GRAHAM		Mark
JOSEPH NOLIN		His
A. McLEOD	MAWE-DO-PE-NAIS	X
GEORGE McPHERSON, Sr.		Mark
SEDLEY BLANCHARD	and 20 other Indians signed.	
W. FRED. BUCHANAN		
FRANK G. BECHER		
ALFRED CODD, M.D.		
G. S. CORBAULT		
PIERRE LE VIELER		
NICHOLAS CHATELAINE		

We having had communication of the treaty a certified copy whereof is hereto annexed but not having been present at the Councils held at the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods, between Her Majestys Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the several bands of Indians which we represent in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the said bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privilege whatsoever, which we, the said Chiefs and the said bands which we represent have, hold, or enjoy of, in and to the territory, described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty, and every part thereof. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors for ever.



And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed; and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the above treaty.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, this thirteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

Signed by S. J. Dawson Esquire, one of Her Majestys said Commissioners for and on behalf and with the Authority and consent of the Honorable Alexander Morris Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories and J. A. N. Provencher, Esq. the remaining two Commissioners and himself and by the Chiefs within named, on behalf of themselves and the several bands which they represent the same and the annexed certified copy of articles of treaty having been first read and explained in presence of the following witnesses.

THOMAS A. P. TOWERS

JOHN AITKEN

A. F. MACDONELL

NUZZABI

JAMES SAGANOSH

PIULISISE

His  
X  
Mark

For and on behalf of the Commissioners the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories, Joseph Albert Norbert Provencher, Esquire, and the undersigned:

S. J. DAWSON  
Commissioner

PAY-BA-MA-CHAS

KE-BA-GUIN

ME-TAS-SO-QUE-NE-  
SHANK

His  
X  
Mark  
  
His  
X  
Mark  
  
His  
X  
Mark

To S. J. DAWSON, Indian Commissioner, etc., etc.

Sir: We hereby authorize you to treat with the various bands belonging to the Saulteaux Tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians inhabiting the North West Territories of the Dominion of Canada not included in the foregoing certified copies of articles of treaty. Upon the same conditions and stipulations as are therein agreed upon and to sign and execute for us and in our name and on our behalf the foregoing agreement annexed to the foregoing treaty.

North West Angle, Lake of the Woods

October 4th A.D., 1873.

Recorded 27th October, 1874.

Lib. 27, Folio 38.

R. W. SCOTT

Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada.

ALEX. MORRIS

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. A. N. PROVENCHER

Indian Commissioner

The following description includes the part of treaty (No. 3) Nos. 131 and 132 in the Province of Ontario:

“Commencing at a point on the Pigeon River route where the International Boundary line between the Territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land aforesaid following the sinuosities whatever their course may be to the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the watershed from which the streams flow to Lake Nipigon; thence northerly and westerly or whatever may be the course along the ridge separating the waters of the Nipigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson’s Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg, to a point on the same height of land bearing north 45 degrees east from Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south 45 degrees west towards Fort Alexander to intersection with the western boundary of the Province of Ontario; thence south along said western boundary to the north west angle; thence southerly and south easterly along the International boundary to the place of beginning.”

**Treaty No. 149A**—shewn on compiled plan as Letters “AD.” Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Berens River the 20th of September and at Norway House the 24th of September in the year of Our Lord, 1875, between “Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen” of Great Britain and Ireland by Her Commissioners the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories and the Honorable James McKay of the one part and the Salteaux and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named, as hereinafter mentioned of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said country have pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, have conveyed at meetings at Berens River and Norway House to deliberate on certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract duly convened in Council as aforesaid and being requested by Her Majesty’s said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them the said Indians, having thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:



For the Indians within the Berens River region and their several bands Nah-Wee-Kee-Sick-Qua-Yash, Chief; Kah-Nah-Wah-Kee-Wee-Nin and Nah-Kee-Quan-Nay-Yash, Councillors; and Pee-Wah-Roo-Wae-Nin of Poplar River, Councillor; for the Indians within the Norway House region their several bands; David Rundle, Chief; James Cochrane, Harry Constatag and Charles Pisequinip, Councillors; and Ta-Pas-Ta-Num, or Donald William Sinclair Ross, Chief; James Garrioch and Proud McKay, Councillors.

The Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby, cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her Successors forever, all their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 3; thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the "Height of Land" at the north east corner of the said treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers; thence due north along the said "Height of Land," to a point intersected by the 53rd (52nd) degree of north latitude; and thence north westerly to "Favourable Lake"; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north westerly to the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; thence westerly to the "Height of Land" called "Robinsons Portage"; thence north westerly to the east end of "Cross Lake"; thence north westerly crossing "Foxes Lake"; thence north westerly to the north end of "Split Lake"; thence south westerly to "Pipestone Lake" on "Burntwood River"; thence south westerly to the western point of "John Scotts Lake"; thence south westerly to the north shore of "Beaver Lake"; thence south westerly to the west end of "Cumberland Lake"; thence due south to the Saskatchewan River; thence due south to the north west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all islands on all lakes within the said limits, as above described; and it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake, shall be included in the treaty.

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North West Territories or in any other Province or portion of Her Majesty's dominions situated and being within the Dominion of Canada.

The tract comprised within the lines above described, embracing an area of one hundred thousand square miles, be the same more or less.

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Successors forever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and other reserves for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada provided all such reserves shall not exceed in all one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families—in manner following, that is to say: For the band of "Saulteaux in the Berens River" region now settled or who may within two years settle therein, a reserve commencing at the

outlet of Beren's River into Lake Winnipeg, and extending along the shores of said lake, and up said river and into the interior behind said lake and river, so as to comprehend one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, etc., etc.

Reservations of land granted to or stipulated to be held by the "Hudson's Bay Company."

Reservation for Mission established at or near Berens River by the Methodist Church of Canada, for a Church, Schoolhouse, parsonage, burial ground and farm or other mission purposes.

Reservation for Indians residing at Poplar River falling into Lake Winnipeg north of Beren's River, of not more than one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five.

Reservation for Indians residing in and about Norway House under David Rundle as Chief, and who are desirous of removing to have a reserve on the west side of Lake Winnipeg in the vicinity of Fisher River; and it is further agreed that those of the band who remain in the vicinity of "Norway House" shall retain for their own use their present gardens, buildings and improvements until the same be departed with by the Queen's Government, with their consent first had and obtained, for their individual benefit, if any value can be realized therefor;

Reservation for the Band of Wood Indians of whom Ta-pas-ta-num or Donald William Sinclair Ross, is Chief, at Otter Island, on the west side of Cross Lake of one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five or in that proportion for smaller families—reserving however to Her Majesty Her successors and her subjects the free navigation of all lakes and rivers and free access to the shores thereof; Provided however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as she shall deem fit and also that the aforesaid reserves of land or any interest therein may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained, etc., etc.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in presence of the following witnesses the same having been first read and explained by the Honourable James McKay.

THOMAS HOWARD  
A. G. JACKES, M.D.  
CHRISTINE MORRIS  
E. C. MORRIS  
ELIZABETH YOUNG  
WILLIAM McKAY  
JOHN McKAY  
EGERTON RYERSON YOUNG

ALEX. MORRIS L.G.	[L.S.]
JAMES McKAY	[L.S.]
NAH-WEE-KEE-SICK-	His
QUAH-YASH	X
otherwise,	Mark
JACOB BERENS, Chief.	
KAH-NAH-WAH-KEE-	His
WEE-NIN	X
other ANTOINE GOUIN	Mark
	His
NAH-KEE-QUAN-NAY-YASH	X
	Mark
	His
PEE-WAH-KOO-WEE-NIN	X
	Mark
	Councillors.



Signed at Norway House by the Chiefs and Councillors hereunto subscribing in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having been first read and explained by the Honourable James McKay.

RODK. ROSS	}
JOHN H. RUTTAN, Methodist Minister.	
O. GRINDER, Methodist Minister	
D. C. McTAVISH	
ALEX. SINCLAIR	
L. C. McTAVISH	
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS	
E. C. MORRIS	
A. G. JACKES, M.D.	}
THOMAS HOWARD	

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G.	[L.S.]
JAMES McKay	[L.S.]
DAVID RUNDLE, Chief	
	His
JAMES COCHRANE	X
	Mark
	His
HARRY CONSTATAG	X
	Mark
	His
CHARLES PISCQUINIP	X
	Mark
	Councillors.
TA-PAS-TA-NUM or DONALD WILLIAM	
	His
SINCLAIR ROSS, Chief	X
	Mark
GEORGE GARRIOCH	
	His
PROUD McKay	X
	Mark
	Councillors.

The following description includes the part of the Treaty No. 5 being 149A in the Province of Ontario.

“Commencing where the western boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the northern boundary of treaty No. 3; thence easterly along the boundary of treaty No. 3 at the “Height of Land” at the north east corner of the said treaty limits, to a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers; thence due north along the said “Height of Land” to a point intersected by the (52nd) 53rd degree of north latitude; and thence north westerly to “Favourable Lake”; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north westerly to intersection with the north western boundary of the Province of Ontario; then south westerly to a point on the centre of the Road Allowance on the north side of the twelfth base line of the System of Dominion Land Surveys, said point being 30 chains and 57 links due north from a concrete monument on said boundary, which said monument is about 3 feet high above the ground and bears the following inscription on the east side “No. 218 Ontario,” and on the west side “No. 218 Manitoba”; thence south along aforesaid boundary, to the place of beginning.”

**Treaty No. 9**—The James Bay Treaty—Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine hundred and five, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Commissioners, Duncan Campbell Scott of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and Samuel Stewart, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire; and Daniel

George MacMartin of Perth, Ontario, Esquire, representing the Province of Ontario, of the one part; and the Ojibeway, Cree, and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, and headmen hereunto subscribed, of the other part:

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the territory herein after defined have been convened to meet a commission representing His Majesty's Government of the Dominion at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1905, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas, the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purpose as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and goodwill between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be found thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon, and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles more or less.

And also, the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and his successors forever.



And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government of the country, acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families; and the location of the said reserves having been arranged between His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen, as described in the schedule of reserves hereto attached, the boundaries thereof to be hereafter, surveyed and defined, the said reserves when confirmed shall be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens, or trust by Ontario.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserve of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the land allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His said Majesty and His Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads, of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, He hereby, through His Commissioners, agrees to make each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash.

His Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, He will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, four dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, His Majesty agrees that each Chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a suitable flag and a copy of this treaty to be for the use of his band.

Further, His Majesty agrees to pay such salaries of teachers to instruct the children of said Indians, and also to provide such school buildings and educational equipment as may seem advisable to His Majesty's government of Canada.

And the undersigned Ojibeway, Cree and other Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds, or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

And it is further understood that this treaty is made and entered into subject to an agreement dated the 3rd day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Five, between the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, which is hereto attached.

In witness whereof, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Chiefs and Headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

Signed at Osnaburg on the 12th day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.  
Hudson's Bay Co.  
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.  
JABEZ WILLIAMS,  
Clerk, H.B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MacMARTIN  
MISSIBAY His X Mark  
THOMAS MISSABAY His X Mark  
His  
GEORGE WAHWAUSHKUNG X  
Mark  
KWIASH His X Mark  
NAHOKEESIC His X Mark  
OOMBASH His X Mark  
DAVID SKUNK His X Mark  
JOHN SKUNK His X Mark  
His  
THOMAS PANACHEESE X  
Mark



Signed at Fort Hope on the nineteenth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

F. X. FAFARD, O.M.I.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE	SAMUEL STEWART
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN
CHAS. H. M. GORDON, H. B. Co.	YESNO His X Mark
	and eleven others.

Signed at Marten Falls on twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE,	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT
C.T. H. B. Co.	SAMUEL STEWART
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN
SAMUEL ISERHOFF	WILLIAM WHITEHEAD X
	(His Mark)
	and four others.

Signed at Fort Albany on the third day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE,	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT
C.T. H.B. Co.	SAMUEL STEWART
A. W. PATTERSON	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN
G. W. COCKRAM	CHARLIE STEPHEN X
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	(His Mark)
JOSEPHA PATTERSON	and nine others.
MINNIE COCKRAM	

Signed at Moose Factory on the ninth day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

GEORGE MOOSONEE	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE,	SAMUEL STEWART
C.T. H.B. Co.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN
JOHN GEORGE MOWAT,	SIMON SMALLBOY His X Mark
H.B. Co.	GEORGE TAPPAISE His X Mark
THOMAS BIRD HOLLAND, B.A.	HENRY SAILOR
JAMES PARKINSON	Signed in Cree Syllabic
	and seven others.

Signed at New Post on the twenty-first day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE,  
C.T. H.B. Co.  
SYD. BLENKARNE BARRETT,  
H.B.  
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
ANGUS WEENUSK      His X Mark  
JOHN LUKE              His X Mark  
WILLIAM GULL        His X Mark

Signed at Abitibi on the seventh day of June, 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

GEORGE DREVER  
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.  
PELHAM EDGAR

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
LOUIS McDOUGALL, SR.      His X Mark  
ANDREW McDOUGALL      His X Mark  
OLD CHEESE              His X Mark  
MICHEL PENATOUCHE      His X Mark  
LOUI MACDOUGALL  
ANTOINE PENATOUCHE

Signed at Matachewan on the twentieth day of June; 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

PELHAM EDGAR  
GEORGE MONTEITH  
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
MICHEL BATISE      His X Mark  
ROUND EYES          His X Mark  
THOMAS FOX          His X Mark  
JIMMY PIERCE        His X Mark



Signed at Mettagami on the seventh day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

JOS. MILLER  
PELHAM EDGAR  
A. M. C. BANTING  
KENNETH ROSS

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
ANDREW LUKE His X Mark  
JOSEPH SHEMEKET  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
THOMAS CHICKEN  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
JAMES NEVUE  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.

Signed at Flying Post on the sixteenth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

A. J. McLEOD  
PELHAM EDGAR  
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.  
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
ALBERT BLACK ICE  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
JOHN ISAAC  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
WILLIAM FROG  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
THOMAS FROG  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.

Signed at New Brunswick House on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

GEORGE MOOSONEE  
JAMES G. CHRISTIE  
GRACE McTAVISH  
CLAUDE D. OVENS  
  
PELHAM EDGAR  
EDMUND MORRIS

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
ALEX. PEEKETAY  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
POOTOOSH His X Mark  
PETER MITIGONABIC His X Mark  
TOM. NESHWABUN  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
JACOB WINDABAIC  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.

Signed at Long Lake on the ninth day of August, 1906, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

H. A. TREMAYNE  
ISABELLA TREMAYNE  
P. GODCHERE  
PELHAM EDGAR

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
SAMUEL STEWART  
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN  
KWAKIGIGICKWEANG  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
KENESWABE  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
MATAWAGAN  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.  
ODAGAMEA  
Signed in Syllabic Characters.

**Treaty No. 9**—Shewn on compiled plan as Letters "AE." Department of Attorney General, Toronto. Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the 13th day of February, A.D. 1907.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, dated 11th February, 1907, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour may be pleased to ratify as far as may be necessary the treaty entitled the James Bay Treaty No. 9 made by the Commissioners, Messrs. Duncan Campbell Scott, Samuel Stewart and Daniel George MacMartin, who were appointed to negotiate with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined for the cession by the said Indians to the Crown on the terms embodied in the treaty, all their rights, titles and privileges to the land included in the said territory the limits of which may be described as follows:

That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario bounded on the south by the height of land the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850 and the Robinson Huron Treaty of 1850 and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario as defined by law and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3.

The Committee further advise that Your Honour may be pleased to approve and confirm the selection of the following reserves described in the schedule attached to the report of the said Commissioners dated 6th November, 1905 and in the schedule of reserves Treaty No. 9, 1906, it being clearly understood that the government of the Dominion shall be responsible for the survey of the said reserves and that plans and field notes of the said reserves shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines when such surveys have been made.

Osnaburg, an area of 20 square miles.

English River, an area of 12 square miles.

Moose Factory, an area of 66 square miles.



New Post, an area of 8 square miles.  
Abitibi, an area of 30 square miles.  
Matachewan, an area of 16 square miles.  
Metagami, an area of 20 square miles.  
Flying Post, an area of 23 square miles.  
Ojibeways at Chapleau 160 acres.  
Moose Factory Crees at Chapleau, 160 acres.  
New Brunswick House, an area of 27 square miles.  
Long Lake, an area of 27 square miles.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL

Clerk, Executive Council.

**Treaty No. 9 (Adhesion).**

P.C. 2547

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th November, 1930.

This Committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submit for Your Excellency's ratification and confirmation the annexed instrument containing the adhesion to James Bay Treaty No. 9 of the Ojibway Indians and other Indians in Northern Ontario, taken at Trout Lake on the 5th day of July, 1929, at Windigo River on the 18th day of July, 1930, at Fort Severn on the 25th day of July, 1930; at Winisk on the 28th day of July, 1930, by Mr. Walter Charles Cain and Mr. Herbert Nathaniel Awrey who were appointed by Order in Council P.C. 921 30th May, 1929, as His Majesty's Commissioners to take the said adhesion.

E. J. LEMAIRE

Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE HONOURABLE

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs:

Whereas His Most Gracious Majesty George V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, has been pleased to extend the provisions of the Treaty, known as The James Bay Treaty or Treaty No. 9, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, to the Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described territory adjacent to the territory described in the said Treaty, in consideration of the said Indians agreeing to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all their rights, titles and privileges to the hereinafter described territory.

And Whereas, we the Ojibway, Cree, and all other Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described territory, having had communication of the foregoing Treaty and of the intention of His Most Gracious Majesty to extend its provisions to us, through His Majesty's Commissioners, Walter Charles Cain, B.A. of the City of

Toronto and Herbert Nathaniel Awrey of the City of Ottawa, have agreed to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all our rights, titles and privileges to the said territory.

Now Therefore, we the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants in consideration of the provisions of the said foregoing Treaty being extended to us, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever all our rights, titles and privileges whatsoever in all that tract of land and land covered by water in the Province of Ontario, comprising part of the District of Kenora (Patricia Portion) containing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and twenty square miles, more or less being bounded on the south by the northerly limit of Treaty No. 9, on the west by easterly limits of Treaties Nos. 3 and 5, and the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; on the north by the waters of Hudson Bay and on the east by the waters of James Bay and including all islands, islets and rocks, waters and land covered by water within the said limits, and also all the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands and lands covered by water, wherever situated in the Dominion of Canada.

To Have and to Hold the same to His Majesty the King and His successors forever.

And we the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants represented herein by our Chiefs and Councillors, presented as such by the bands, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments, and other benefits, as stated in the said Treaty, and solemnly promise and engage, to abide by, carry out and fulfil by all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed and in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty as if we ourselves had been original contracting parties thereto.

And His Majesty through His said Commissioners agrees and undertakes to set aside reserves for each band as provided by the said aforementioned Treaty, at such place or locations as may be arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each band.

In Witness Whereof, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Chiefs and Headmen have hereunto subscribed their names at the places and times herein-after set forth.

Signed at Trout Lake on the fifth day of July, 1929, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headsmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.



WITNESSES:

MARY C. GARRETT  
LESLIE GARRETT  
GORDON L. BELL, M.B.  
KARL BAYLY

WALTER CHARLES CAIN  
Commissioner.  
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY  
Commissioner.  
SAMSON BEARDY  
Signed in Syllabic.  
GEORGE WINNAPETONGE  
Signed in Syllabic.  
JEREMIAH SAINNAWAP  
Signed in Syllabic.  
ISAAC BARKMAN  
JACK McKAY  
Signed in Syllabic.  
JACOB FROG  
Signed in Syllabic.

Signed at Windigo River on the 18th day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

JOHN T. O'Gorman  
JOHN WESLEY

WALTER CHARLES CAIN  
Commissioner.  
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY  
Commissioner.  
APIN KA-KE-PE-NESS  
Signed in Syllabic.  
JONAS WA-SA-KI-MIK  
Signed in Syllabic.  
SAMUEL SA-WA-NIS  
Signed in Syllabic.  
JOHN QUE-QUE-ISH  
Signed in Syllabic.  
PATRICK KA-KE-KA-YASH  
Signed in Syllabic.  
SENIA SAK-CHE-KA-POW  
Signed in Syllabic.

Signed at Fort Severn on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

JOHN T. O'GORMAN  
DAVID A. HARDING  
R. KINGSLEY ROSE  
GEO. THIRD  
GERALD McMANUS  
RENE GAUTHIER  
H. F. BLAND  
HENRY J. MANN

WALTER CHARLES CAIN  
Commissioner.  
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY  
Commissioner.  
GEORGE BLUECOAT  
Signed in Syllabic.  
MUNZIE ALBANY  
Signed in Syllabic.  
SAUL CROW  
Signed in Syllabic.

Signed at Winisk on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1930, by his Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

L. PH. MARTEL, O.M.I.  
JOHN THOMAS O'GORMAN  
JOHN HARRIS  
RAY T. WHEELER

WALTER CHARLES CAIN  
Commissioner.  
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY  
Commissioner.  
XAVIER PATRICK  
Signed in Syllabic.  
JOHN BIRD  
Signed in Syllabic.  
DAVID SUTHERLAND  
Signed in Syllabic.

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## Schedule "C"

### RESERVES APPROVED AND CONFIRMED

#### For Trout Lake Indians

- Reserve 1. Trout Lake—85 square miles.
- Reserve 2. Sachigo Lake—14 square miles.
- Reserve 3. Wunnumin Lake—27 square miles.

#### For Caribou Lake Indians

**Caribou Lake**—8 miles long by 4.4 miles wide.

#### For Deer Lake Band

**Sandy Lake Narrows**—17 square miles. Lying at the Narrows being a stretch of water lying between Sandy Lake and Lake Co-pe-te-qua-yah.

#### For Fort Severn Band

**Fort Severn**—At the mouth of the Beaverstone River where it joins the Severn—shewn on map No. 20A. Issued in 1926 by the Province of Ontario as "Beaverstone" although called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-Ke-mow" by the Indians. Containing 15 square miles more or less.

#### For Winisk Band

**Winisk**—Situated at the old outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk River at its junction with the Asheweig River. 17 square miles, more or less.

#### For Attawapiscat Band

**Attawapiscat**—Situated at the junction of the Little Eqwan River, with the Main Eqwan River—104.4 square miles more or less.



It being clearly understood that the Government of the Dominion is to be responsible for the survey of these reserves, and that plans and field notes of the said reserves, shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands and Forests when such surveys have been made.

**Treaty No. 5** (Adhesion) of 1908, 1909 and 1910, shewn on compiled plan as Letters "AK" and described as between the north west boundary of Treaty "AH" as shewn on compiled plan and the Provincial boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

These Treaties Chapter 15, 14 George V. An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Reserve lands.

Assented to 17th of April, 1924.

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:

short title (1) This Act may be cited as "The Indian Lands Act, 1924."

(2) The agreement between the Dominion of Canada and in the Province of Ontario in the term set out in Schedule "A" hereto shall be as binding on the Province of Ontario as if the provisions thereof had been set forth in an Act of this Legislature, and the Lieut. Governor in Council is hereby authorized to carry out the provisions of the said agreement.

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## Schedule "A"

### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT MADE IN TRIPLICATE THIS

24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1924.

#### BETWEEN:

The Government of the Dominion of Canada acting herein by the Honorable Charles Stewart, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs;

OF THE FIRST PART,

—AND—

The Government of the Province of Ontario acting herein by the Honorable James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests and the Honorable Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines.

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS from time to time treaties have been made with the Indians for the surrender for various considerations of their personal and usufructuary rights to territories now included in the Province of Ontario, and considerations including

the setting apart for the exclusive use of the Indians of certain defined areas of land known as Indian Reserves;

AND WHEREAS except as to such Reserves, the said territories were by the said treaties freed for the ultimate benefit of the Province of Ontario of the burden of the Indian rights, and became subject to be administered by the Government of the said Province for the sole benefit thereof;

AND WHEREAS the surrender of the whole or some portion of a reserve by the band of Indians to whom the same was allotted has in respect of certain Reserves in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, been under consideration in certain appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the respective rights of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario under such surrenders being made depend upon the law as declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and otherwise affecting the Reserve in question and upon the circumstances under which it was set off;

AND WHEREAS on the 7th day of July, before the determination of the last two of the said appeals it had been agreed between Counsel for the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, respectively, that as a matter of policy and convenience, and without thereby affecting the constitutional or legal rights of either of the said Governments, the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall have full power and authority to sell, lease, and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate to any lands forming part of any Reserve thereafter surrendered, and that any such sales, leases or other conveyances had theretofore been made by the said Government, should be confirmed by the Province of Ontario, the Dominion of Canada however holding the proceeds of any land so sold, leased or conveyed subject, upon the extinction of the Indian interest therein and so far as such proceeds had been converted into money, to such rights of the Province of Ontario as might exist by law.

AND WHEREAS by the said agreement it was further provided that as to the Reserves set aside for the Indians, under a certain treaty made in 1873 and recited to the Schedule to the Dominion Statute 54-55 Victoria, Chapter 5, and the Statute of the Province of Ontario 54 Victoria, Chapter 3, the precious metals should be considered to form part thereof and might be disposed of by the Dominion of Canada in the same way and subject to the same conditions as the land in which they existed, and that the question whether the precious metals in the lands included in Reserves set aside under other treaties were to be considered as forming part thereof, or not, should be expressly left for decision in accordance with the circumstances and the law governing each.

Now this agreement witnesseth that the parties thereto in order to settle all outstanding questions relating to Indian Reserves in the Province of Ontario, have mutually agreed, subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province of Ontario as follows:

(1) All Indian Reserves in the Province of Ontario heretofore or hereafter set aside shall be administered by the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of the band or bands of Indians to which each may have been or may be allotted; portions

thereof may, upon their surrender for the purpose by the said band or bands, be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, or otherwise under the direction of the Government of Canada, and the proceeds of such sale, lease or other disposition applied for the benefit of such band or bands, provided however, that in the event of the band or bands to which any such Reserve has been allotted becoming extinct, or if, for any other reason, such Reserve, or any portion thereof, is declared by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs to be no longer required for the benefit of the said band or bands, the same shall thereafter be administered by and for the benefit of the Province of Ontario, and any balance of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of any portion thereof then remaining under the control of the Dominion of Canada, shall, so far as the same is not still required to be applied for the benefit of the said band or bands of Indians, be paid to the Province of Ontario, together with accrued unexpended simple interest thereon.

(2) Any sale, lease or other disposition made pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph may include or may be limited to the minerals (including the precious metals) contained in or under the lands sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, but every grant shall be subject to the provisions of the Statute of the Province of Ontario entitled "The Bed of Navigable Waters Act" Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 31.

(3) Continued to and including Section 9.

(10) Nothing herein contained except the provision for the application of "The Bed of Navigable Waters Act" aforesaid shall affect the interpretation which would apart from this agreement, but put upon the words of any letters patent heretofore or hereafter issued under the Great Seal of Canada or the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario or of any lease or other conveyance, or of any contract heretofore or hereafter made, under the direction of the Government of Canada or of the Province of Ontario.

In witness whereof these presents have been signed by the parties thereon the day and year above written.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Charles Stewart, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in the Presence of:

CHARLES STEWART

DUNCAN C. SCOTT

Signed on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario by the Honourable James Lyon, Minister of Lands and Forests and by the Honourable Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines in the Presence of:

JAMES LYONS [L.S.]

C. McCREA [L.S.]

W. C. CAIN

**Treaty**—made by John Collins with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Simcoe and Matchedash Bay in 1785.



The treaty is shewn on compiled plan as Letter "A<sup>2</sup>" and may be described as follows: "Commencing at the waters of Lake Simcoe near to the carrying place leading to a small lake distant about three miles westerly; thence north 78 degrees west, to a point from which a line drawn eleven miles north to the mouth of a small lake; thence south 78 degrees east to intersection with the High Water Mark of Severin River; thence continuing south westerly and southerly along the High Water Mark on Severin River, Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe to the place of beginning and containing about 243 square miles." This description is determined from data of other treaties.

**Treaty**—shewn on compiled plan as Letters "AF"—bounded on the east by treaty marked by Letter "S" and the Ottawa River; on the north by the Mattawa River, Lake Nipissing and the French River; on the west by Georgian Bay and on the south by the northern boundary of treaty marked "S," and this same boundary produced westerly to Lake Simcoe, and which may be better known and described as follows: Commencing on the north easterly shore of Georgian Bay at the mouth of the French River, which forms the boundary between the District of Parry Sound and the District of Sudbury; thence southerly and easterly along the shores of Georgian Bay to that point on Matchedash Bay where the land included in the surrender of the 18th of November, 1815, of record in Book of Surrenders, Volume One, is reached, and including all the Islands in the Georgian Bay waters in which the Indians making this treaty have any interest; thence along the easterly limit of the said lands purchased in 1815 to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence due east across the said narrows; thence southerly and easterly following the east side of the narrows and the north shore of Lake Simcoe to the foot of McPhee Bay off the northerly part of Lake Simcoe; thence by a straight line easterly to a point 33 miles north of the north west corner of the Township of Rawdon measured along the Division line between the Counties of Hastings and Peterborough which point is the most western, north west corner of the parcel surrendered on the 28th day of November, 1822 (noted in the Volume One of the Book of Surrenders of No. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ); thence following the north and west boundaries of the last mentioned parcel to the Ottawa River; thence westerly along the inter-provincial boundary to the mouth of the Mattawa River; thence westerly by the waters of Mattawa River, Talon Chute and Talon Lake, Turtle Lake and Trout Lake to the westerly point of Trout Lake; thence to the shore of Lake Nipissing at North Bay; thence by the north shore of Lake Nipissing to the French River; thence by those waters along the division line between the districts of Parry Sound and Sudbury to the place of commencement.

Excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian Reserves. The parcel hereby surrendered contains 17,600 square miles more or less.

This above treaty "viz" Treaty "AF" comprises portions of treaties formerly returned. It includes that part of Treaty "Z" south of the Mattawa River, Nipissing Lake, and French River; all of Treaty "W<sup>2</sup>"; that part of unsurrendered land between "W<sup>2</sup>" and the Severn River; that portion of Treaty "Q" north of a line drawn due east from the north east angle of "S" to Lake Simcoe.

**Treaty**—shewn on compiled plan as Letters “AG.” All that parcel of land situate in the Province of Ontario and described as parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York: “Commencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded in 1787, which was confirmed on the first of August, 1805, of record as No. 13 in Volume One of the Book of Surrenders, intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence south easterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the north west angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northern boundary of the Townships of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said Lake to River Trent, and along the River Trent to Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; then westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning.”

Excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian Reserves. The land hereby conveyed contains 2,500 square miles more or less.

And this treaty further witnesseth—that in consideration of the aforesaid surrender His Majesty, through the said Commissioners hereby agrees upon the execution of a treaty similar to this treaty by the Chippewa Tribe inhabiting as members of bands, reserves at Christian Island, Georgina Island, and Rama in the Province of Ontario to pay to each member of the said Mississauga Tribe being also a member of one of the said bands, the sum of \$25.00 to be paid through the Indian Agents for their respective bands within a reasonable time after the execution of the said treaties and a further sum of \$233,425, to be administered for the said tribe by His Majesty’s Department of Indian Affairs under and pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Act R.S.O. 1906, Chapter 43 and its amendments, making together the sum of \$250,000.

The above treaty comprises that portion of the Province east of Toronto Purchase (L), south of Lake Simcoe, west of Letter Q and south of Letter Q, as far east as the Trent River and governed by the north shore of Lake Ontario from Trent River to the Toronto Purchase.

## ISLANDS TRANSFERRED BY INDIANS

Name	Date	Indians
Mackinaw or Michilimakinak, Island between Huron and Michigan Lakes. . . .	12th May, 1781	Chippewa
Bois Blanc Island Detroit River . . . . .	15th May, 1786	Chippewa and Ottawa
Penetanguishene Harbour and Islands . .	22nd May, 1798	Chippewa
St. Josephs, Cariboux, or Payentanassin Lake, Lake Huron . . . . .	30th June, 1798	Chippewa
Big Island, Bay of Quinté. . . . .	18th Nov. 1833	Mississaugas
Cockburn Island—To Lieut. Governor, Head . . . . .	8th Aug. 1836	Chippewas and Ottawas
Saugeen Peninsula—for a general Reserve	9th Aug. 1836	Saugeen
Wahboose or Waupoos Island, Prince Edward Co. . . . .	15th June, 1838	Mississaugas
Kettle Island on Ottawa River, assumed by O.C. . . . .	17th June, 1839	Nipissing, Iroquois and Algonquin
Batchewanaung Bay to Pigeon River; Islands . . . . .	7th Sept. 1850	Ojibbewas
Penetanguishene to Batchewanung Bay; Islands . . . . .	9th Sept. 1850	Chippewas
Pumpkin and 4 Islands in Lake Simcoe, in Georgian Bay, except Christian Is.	5th June, 1856	Chippewas
Bay of Quinte Islands, Wellers Bay, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River . . . .	19th June, 1856	Mississaugas
Rice Lake Islands previously unceded. .	24th June, 1856	Mississaugas
Stag Island—St. Clair River—David McColl . . . . .	19th Jan. 1857	Chippewas



## ISLANDS TRANSFERRED BY INDIANS (Continued)

Name	Date	Indians
Peach Island—Detroit River . . . . .	21st July, 1857	Chippewas
Keshebahahneleggo-Menesha Island, St. Clair . . . . .	21st July, 1857	Chippewa
Squirrel Island — Lake George — Lake Huron . . . . .	10th June, 1859	Chippewas
Barrie Island near Manitoulin . . . . .	9th Aug. 1836 and 6th Oct. 1862	Chippewa and Ottawa
Cockburn Island to Hon. Wm. McDougall	6th Oct. 1862	Chippewas and Ottawas
Manitoulin and other Islands . . . . .	9th Aug. 1836 and 6th Oct. 1862	Chippewa and Ottawa
Fighting Island in Detroit River . . . . .	27th Feb. 1863	Wyandott
Christian Island—25¾ Ac. South East Point . . . . .	26th June, 1866	Chippewas
Middle Sister, Hen and Chickens or Bird Island, N. Harbour Island, East Sister, near mouth of Detroit River . . . . .	20th Jan. 1870	Chippewas
Fox or Muskoka Island—Lake Simcoe— 5 Acres . . . . .	24th Mar. 1874	Chippewas
Turkey Island in Detroit River . . . . .	27th Nov. 1874	Wyandott
Grassy Island Marsh, Walpole and Squir- rel, Lake St. Clair . . . . .	17th June, 1875	Chippewas and Pottawatamies
Grass Island, Detroit River . . . . .	27th April, 1880	Wyandott
White Cloud — Colpoys Bay — Lake Huron . . . . .	14th and 17th Jan. 1885	Chippewas
Saugeen, Fishing and Cape Hurd Island, Lake Huron . . . . .	15th Oct. 1885	Chippewas

# ISLANDS TRANSFERRED BY INDIANS (Continued)

Name	Date	Indians
Cape Hurd Island—North of Saugeen— Lake Huron.....	7th Oct. 1885	Chippewa
Horse Shoe—Lake Couchiching.....	4th Nov. 1885	Chippewas
Griffiths Island (16 Ac.) Colpoys Bay...	5th July, 1885	Chippewas
Sultana Island—Lake of the Woods....	8th Oct. 1886	Chippewas
Jacobs or Dickensons Island, opposite Summertown, St. Lawrence River....	16th Feb. 1888	Iroquois
Heron Island—Lake Couchiching.....	27th Dec. 1888	Chippewas

# Schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario Province

## ALNWICK

No.	Reserve Name	Treaty	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area Acres	Original Acres
36A	Islands in Trent Waters		In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. ....	Mississaugas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes. ....	246. 20	
37	Alnwick. ....		In the Tp. of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaugas of Alnwick. ....	3,256. 17	3,048. 17

## BRANTFORD

40	Tuscorara. ....		The Tp. of Tuscorara and parts of the Tps. of Oneida and Onondaga in the Cos. of Brant and Haldimand. ....	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscoraras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delewaras.	38,765. 00	594,910. 00
40B	Glebe Farm (Brantford) .....		Brantford. ....		181. 76	183. 65

## CAPE CROKER

27	Cape Croker. ....		Saugeen Peninsula in the County of Bruce.	Chippewas of Newash. ....	15,586. 00	15,586. 00
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## CARADOC

41	Oneida. ....		In the Tp. of Deleware, County of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames. ....	5,271. 76	5,271. 76
42	Caradoc. ....		In the Tp. of Caradoc, County of Middlesex. ....	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees. ....	10,800. 00	10,800. 00

## CHAPLEAU

61	Chapleau. ....		On the east side of Nebsquashing. R. South of Vill. of Chapleau, District of Sudbury. ....	Ojibbewa. ....	220. 00	220. 00
62	Missinaibi. ....		On Dog. L. near Missinaibi. District of Algoma. ....	Ojibbewa. ....	216. 00	216. 00
71	Mattagami. ....	9	On N. Side of Mattagami. R. near Fort Mattagami. District of Sudbury.	Ojibbewas, Crees and Sault-eayx. ....	12,800. 00	12,800. 00
73	Flying Post. ....	9	On E. Side Groundhog R. Dist. of Temiskaming. ....	Ojibbewas, Crees and Sault-eaux. ....	14,720. 00	14,720. 00
74	Chapleau. ....	9	Adjacent to and S. of I.R. No. 61, part of Lots 1 and 2 Con. V. Chapleau, Dist. of Sudbury. ....	Ojibbewa. ....	160. 00	160. 00



75	Chapleau.....	9	At S. end of Chapleau L. District of Sudbury.....	Moose Factory Crees.....	267.00	267.00
76	New Brunswick Ho...	9	On N.E. of Missinable L. Opp. New Brunswick Post, Algoma Dist...	Indians of Locality.....	17,280.00	17,280.00
83	Kapuskasing.....	9	Frac. Lot 12, Con. 5, Kapuskasing	Local Indians.....	44.00	44.00

## CHRISTIAN ISLANDS

30	Christian Island "viz" Hope, Christian and Beckwith.		In L. Huron opp. Simcoe County	Chippewas, L. Huron, Couchiching and Simcoe.....	13,264.25	13,300.00
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## CLANDEBOYE

14	Pikangikum.....	5	N. Shore of Berens R.—Lake Pikanikum, Patricia Dist.....	Saulteaux.....	2,240.00	2,240.00
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## FORT FRANCIS

1	Agency Reserve.....	3	Fort Francis (Pithers Point) Rainy R. District.....	Rainy Lake and Rainy River bands.....		170.00
10	Little Forks.....	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas, (Amalgamated—R. River bands).....		1,920.13
11	Manitou Rapids.....	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas (Amalgamated—R. River bands).....	5,674.10	5,736.50
12	Long Sault No. 2.....	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas.....		5,046.75
13	Long Sault No. 1.....	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas.....		6,366.73
14	"The Bishop"					
15	Hungry Hall No. 1. "Paskonkin"	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas.....		3,982.00
15M	Hungry Hall No. 2.	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District.....	Ojibbewas.....		2,300.94
16A	Wild Land Reserve... Rainy Lake.....	3	Rainy R.—Rainy R. District..... Rainy L. near Fort Francis, Rainy R. District.	Ojibbewas..... Ojibbewas, Couchiching Band	152.73	24,348.27
16D	Rainy Lake.....	3	West of Stangecoming Bay, Rainy Lake, Rainy R. Dist.	Ojibbewas, Couchiching Band	11,200.00	11,200.00
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewenin) ..	3	North of North west Bay, Rainy Lake, Rainy R. Dist.....	Ojibbewas Niacatchewenin Band.....	3,711.50	3,711.50
17B	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewenin)...	3	Clear Water L. Rainy River Dist.	Ojibbewas Niacatchewenin Band.....	2,439.75	2,439.75
18B	Rainy River (Niacatchewenin)	3	District of Rainy River.....	Ojibbewas Couchiching Band	4,553.70	4,586.67
18C	Rainy River (Niacatchewenin)	3	N. of Stangecoming Bay, Rainy L. Dist. Rainy R.	Ojibbewas Stangecoming Band	3,861.33	3,861.33
23	Sturgeon Falls.....	3	Seine R.—Dist. Rainy R.....	Seine R. Ojibbewas.....	6,236.66	6,285.20
23A	Seine River.....	3	Wild Potato L. Seine R. Dist. of Rainy R.	Seine R. Ojibbewas.....	4,345.60	2,003.20
23B	Seine River.....	3	At mouth of Seine River, Dist. of Rainy River.	Seine R. Ojibbewas.....	2,234.80	1,996.80

Schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario Province—(Continued)

FORT FRANCES—(Continued)

No.	Reserve Name	Treaty	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area Acres	Original Acres
24C	Kawawaginak (Sturgeon Lake)	3	Sturgeon and McKenzie Dist. of Rainy River.	Seine R. Ojibbewas.....	15,355.30	5,948.30
25D	Neguaquon L. (Lac-la-Croix)	3	Lac-la-Croix and Namakan Dist. of Rainy River.	Lac-la-Croix Ojibbewas.....		15,355.30
26A	Rainy L. (Nickkousemenecaning)	3	Red Gut Bay—Rainy Lake. Dist. of Rainy River.....	Ojibbewas.....	4,815.50	4,850.00
26B	Rainy L. (Nickkousemenecaning)	3	Porter Inlet, Rainy Lake. Dist. of Rainy River.....	Nickkousemenecaning Ojibbewas.....	2,640.00	2,640.00
26C	Rainy L. (Nickkousemenecaning)	3	Sand Island River. Dist. of Rainy River.....	Nickkousemenecaning Ojibbewas.....	2,737.00	2,737.00
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing)	3	Sabaskasing Bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora District.....	Nickkousemenecaning Ojibbewas.....	640.00	640.00

FORT WILLIAM

50	Pic River.....		On Pic River near the mouth of Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	800.00	800.00
51	Pays Plot.....		At Pays Plat. N. Shore of Lake Superior Dist. Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	605.00	605.00
52	Fort William.....		At mouth Kaministiquia R. Dist. of Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	14,066.22	21,260.00
53	Red Rock.....		Nipigon R. Tp. of Booth. Dist. of Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	468.00	468.00
54	McIntyre Bay.....		S. Shore L. Nipigon. Tp. Innis. Dist. of Thunder Bay	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	585.00	585.00
55	Gull River.....		At mouth Gull R. W. Shore Lake Nipigon, Dist. of Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	9,825.00	9,825.00
56	Cariboo Is. Point.....		West Shore of Lake Nipigon. Dist. of Thunder Bay.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	135.50	135.50
57	Jackfish.....		This reserve composed of a small Island near west shore of Lake Nipigon, and a point on mainland opposite—Dist. of Thunder Bay.			
58	Long Lake.....		North end of Long Lake. Dist. of Thunder Bay.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	362.80	362.80
77	Long Lake.....	9	On the east side where Suicide River empties into Long Lake.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior...	578.50	612.00
80	Sand Point.....		Near Sand Point L. Nipigon.....	Indians of the locality.....	17,280.00	17,280.00
81	White Sand River.....		Near White Sand River.....		236.00	236.00
82	Mobert.....		White L. Thunder Bay District.....		276.00	276.00
					35.8	35.8

## GARDEN RIVER

14	Garden River.....	Near Sault Ste. Marie, in the Dist. of Algoma.	Ojibewas of Lake Huron. . . .	28,510.00	130,000.00
15A	Goulais Bay.....	West of Goulais Bay, east end Lake Superior, Dist. of Algoma. . . .	Batchawana Band.....	1,595.00	157,440.00
15B	Whitefish Island.....	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	Batchawana Band.....	1,595.00	157,440.00
15C	Goulais Bay.....	West of Sault Ste. Marie, L. Superior, Tp. of Prince, Dist. of Algoma.	Batchawana Band.....	5.00	20.00
48	Michipicoten.....	On Michipicoten R. One mile from the mouth, Dist. of Algoma. . . .	Ojibewas of Lake Superior....	178.00	178.00
49	Gros Cap.....	On N. Shore of L. Superior. One mile west of Michipicoten River. District of Algoma. . . . .	Ojibewas of Lake Superior....	8,961.60	11,017.00

## GEORGINA ISLANDS

33	Georgina Island.....	Georgina, Snake and Fox Is. in L. Simcoe and other Islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lks. Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.....	3,574.00	3,574.00
33	Thorah Island.....	Georgina, Snake and Fox Is. in L. Simcoe and other Islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lks. Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.....	4.00	

## GOLDEN LAKE

39	Golden Lake.....	At south end Golden Lake, County of Renfrew.	Algonquins of Golden Lake. . .	1,560.00	1,560.00
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## GORE BAY

19	Cockburn Island. . . . .	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron, Manitoulin Dist. . . . .	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. . . . .	864.00	864.00
20	Sheshegwaning. . . . .	Tp. of Robinson, Manitoulin Is.	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. . . . .	5,000.00	5,000.00
21	Obidgewong. . . . .	Tp. of Mills and Burpee	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. . . . .	732.00	732.00
22	West Bay. . . . .	Manitoulin Is. . . . . Tp. of Billings, Manitoulin Island.	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. . . . .	8,399.00	8,399.00

## KENORA

31A	Naongashing.....	3	S.W. side of Presqu'ile Penin. Lake of Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	2,560 Acres	in com. with 35A
31B	Lake of the Woods. . .	3	Portage Bay, Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora. . . . .	726.00	726.00
31C	Lake of the Woods. . .	3	Birch Island, Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora. . . . .	800.00	800.00
31D	Big Island. . . . .	3	Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora	915.20	915.20



Schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario Province—(Continued)

**KENORA—(Continued)**

No.	Reserve Name	Treaty	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area Acres	Original Acres
31E	Big Island.....	3	Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora	Big Island Ojibbewa.....	1,920.00	1,920.00
31F	Big Island.....	3	Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora	Big Island Ojibbewa.....	875.00	875.00
31G	Lake of the Woods...	3	Entrance to North West Angle Bay Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora.....	Big Island Ojibbewa.....	275.00	275.00
31H & Pt. 31G	Lake of the Woods...	3	Big Is. Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora.....	Big Island Ojibbewa.....	2,381.00	2,381.00
31J	Shoal Lake..	3	South of Shoal Lake, District of Kenora.....	Big Island Ojibbewa.....	1,280.00	1,280.00
32A	Whitefish Bay.....	3	South of Lobstick Bay, Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora.....	Ojibbawas of Whitefish Bay...	4,865.20	4,865.20
32B	Yellow Girl Bay.....	3	Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbawas of Whitefish Bay...	4,454.30	4,454.30
32C	Sabaskong Bay.....	3	Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbawas of Whitefish Bay...	1,280.00	1,280.00
33A	Whitefish Bay.....	3	Wapoose L. Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbewa North West Angle..	3,091.00	3,091.00
33B	North West Angle....	3	North West Angle Bay, Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbewa North West Angle..	3,299.00	3,299.00
34	Lake of the Woods...	3	S. of Presqu'ile Penn. L. of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbawas (Powawassan).....	641.00	641.00
34A	Whitefish Bay.....	3	L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.....	Ojibbawas (Powawassan).....	1,529.20	1,529.20
34B	Shoal Lake 1st Part..	3	S. of Shoal L. Kenora Dist. ....	Ojibbawas (Powawassan).....	640.00	640.00
34B	Shoal Lake 2nd Part..	3	Point and Island, Snowshoe Bay, Shoal Lake, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbawas (Powawassan).....	426.00	426.00
34C & 37B	North West Angle....	3	North of North West Angle River, District of Kenora.	Ojibbawas (Powawassan).....	1,959.00	1,959.00
35A	Naongashing.....	3	South West Side Presqu'ile Penin. L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	2,650.00	Ac. in Com. with 31A
35B	Obabikong.....	3	South of Presqu'ile Penin. ....	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	1,760.00	1,760.00
35C	Sabaskong Bay.....	3	L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist. North of Sabaskong Bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	1,920.00	1,920.00
35D	Sabaskong Bay.....	3	S. of Crow L. Kenora Dist.....	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	1,280.00	1,280.00
35E	(1) Little Grass R. First Part.....	3	Tp. of McCrossen, L. of the Woods, Dist. of Rainy River.....	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	2,240.00	2,240.00
35E	(2) Lake of the Woods	3	Tp. of Spohn, Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Rainy River.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	640.00	640.00
35F	Sabaskong Bay.....	3	South of Sabaskong Bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	1,280.00	1,280.00
35G	Big Grass River.....	3	S.E. of Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Rainy River.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	8,960.00	8,960.00
35H	Sabaskong Bay.....	3	North of Sabaskong Bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbawas (Assabaska).....	640.00	640.00

35J	Lake of the Woods...	3	Sanguishamouming Isld. Lake of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbewas (Assabaska).....	3,481.00
37	Big Island.....	3	North West Point, Big Is., L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbewas (Powawasson).....	1,946.00
37	Islds. L. of the Woods	3	East of North West Angle Inlet...	Ojibbewas (Powassassan).....	2,839.37
37A	Shoal Lake.....	3	West of Shoal L. Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbewas (Powassassan).....	215.50
37B	Lake of the Woods...	3	South of Birch Island, L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbewas (Powassassan).....	262.00
38A	Rat. Portage.....	3	White Partridge Bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora Dist.	Ojibbewas (Rat Portage).....	8,000.00
38B	Kenora.....	3	Matheson's Bay, Lake of the Woods, Dist. of Kenora.	Ojibbewas (Rat Portage).....	5,289.90
38C	The Dalles.....	3	Winnipeg River, North of Kenora, Kenora District.	Ojibbewas (Rat Portage).....	8,064.00
39	Shoal Lake.....	3	West Shore of Shoal Lake in Manitoba and Ontario.	Ojibbewas (Shoal Lake).....	874.75
39A	Shoal Lake.....	3	North West Shoal Lake in Manitoba and Ontario.	Ojibbewas (Shoal Lake).....	7,850.00
40	Shoal Lake.....	3	Indian Bay Shoal Lake in Manitoba and Ontario.	Ojibbewas (Shoal Lake).....	1,033.40

### MANITOWONING

3	Point Grondin.....	Point Grondin, N. Shore of Lake Huron, Manitoulin District.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	10,100.00
4	Whitefish River.....	At mouth Whitefish R., N. Shore L. Huron, Dist. of Manitoulin.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	20,120.00
6	Whitefish Lake.....	At Whitefish L. 16 miles N. of Collins Inlet, N. Shore Lake Huron, District of Sudbury.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	43,755.00
11	Wahnapitea.....	L. Wahnapitae, Sudbury Dist.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	2,560.00
23	Sucker Creek.....	Tp. of Howland, Manitoulin Island	Ottawas & Chippewas of Lake Huron.	1,665.00
24	Sheguiandah.....	Tp. of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Is.	Ottawas & Chippewas of Lake Huron.	5,106.00
25	Sucker Lake.....	Tp. of Assigniack, Manitoulin Is.	Ottawas & Chippewas of Lake Huron.	599.00
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion)	Eastern Peninsula of Manitoulin Is. Manitoulin District.	Ottawas & Chippewas of Lake Huron.	105,300.00

### MORAVIAN

47	Orford or Moravian...	Tp. of Orford, County of Kent....	Moravians of the Thames....	3,028.27	51,160.00
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### NEW CREDIT

40A	New Credit.....	Composed of Lots 1 to 12 in 1st Concession and 2nd Concession of Tuscorara, containing 4,800 acres and lots 1 to 6 in the 1st Concession of Oneida, containing 1,200 acres, are secured as a separate Reserve in the County of Haldimand.		
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Schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario Province—(Continued)

**NIPISSING**

No.	Reserve Name	Treaty	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area Acres	Original Acres
9	Dokis.....		mand.....	Mississaugas.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
10	Nipissing.....		On French River, Parry Sd. Dist. North Shore of Lake Nipissing. District of Nipissing.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	30,300.00	30,300.00
18	Timagami.....		At Lake Timagami.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	6,257.00	80,640.00
72	Matachewan.....	9	North from Fort Matachewan on Turtle and Baptiste Lks. Dist. of Temiskaming.	Ojibbewas, Crees and Sault- eaux.....	10,276.00	10,276.00

**PARRY SOUND**

1	Maganatawan.....		On Maganatawan River, District of Parry Sound.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	11,694.28	11,747.50
2	Henvey Inlet .....		Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay, District of Parry Sound.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	23,810.78	24,930.00
13	French River .....		Ogawaning on French River, Dist. of Parry Sound.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	6,285.31	6,440.00
16	Parry Island.....		East Shore of Georgian Bay, Dist. of Parry Sound.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	18,481.66	19,000.00
17	Shawanaga.....		Tp. of Shawanaga, Dist. of Parry Sound.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	8,373.14	8,475.00
17A	Naiscoutaing.....		Tps. of Wallbridge and Harrison...	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	2,634.58	2,650.00
17B	Naiscoutaing.....		Lots 54 and 55, Con. 7, Tp. of Shaw- anaga, Parry Sound District.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	178.00	178.00
31	Gibson or Watha .....		Eastern part of Tp. of Gibson, Mus- koka District.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	14,795.00	25,582.00
79	Moose Point.....		Lots 54, 55, 56, Con. 7, 50 and 51, Con. 8, 56 and 57, Con. 9, 58 Con. 10 Freeman Tp.	Kings Band.....	619.00	619.00

**RAMA**

32	Rama.....		Tp. of Rama, County of Ontario...	Chippewas of Lakes Couchich- ing, Simcoe and Huron.....	2,253.14	2,274.00
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**RICE LAKE**

35	Mud Lake.....		Mud Lake, Tp. of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Mud Lake....	1,664.00	1,664.00
36	Rice Lake.....		On the North Shore of Rice Lake, County of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Rice Lake....	1,860.00	1,120.00
37A	Sugar Island.....		Rice Lake in front of the 4th and 5th Cons. Township of Otonabee County of Peterborough.....	Mississaugas of Alnack.....	100.00	100.00



## SARNIA

43	Stony Point.....	Tp. of Bosanquet, County of Lambton.....	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarte and St. Clair.....	2,555.00	2,555.00
44	Kettle Point.....	Tp. of Bosanquet, County of Lambton.....	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarte and St. Clair.....	2,224.00	2,224.00
45	Sarnia.....	Tp. of Sarnia, County of Lambton.....	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarte and St. Clair.....	6,148.47	6,160.57
46	Walpole Island.....	At head of L. St. Clair, County of Lambton.....	Chippewas and Pottowatomies of Walpole Island.....	40,480.00	40,480.00

## SAUGEEN

28	Chiefs Point.....	Saugeen Penin., County of Bruce.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	1,280.00	1,280.00
29	Saugeen Reserve.....	South West Corner Saugeen Penin., County of Bruce.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	9,020.00	9,020.00
60	Saugeen Indians..... (Hunting Ground)	Lots 11 to 20 inclusive, Cons. 3 and 4, Lots 11 to 18 and 20, Cons. 1 and 2, all east of Bury Road, Tp. St. Edmunds, County of Bruce.....	Saugeen & Cape Croker Bands.....	3,800.00	3,800.00

## SAVANNE

21	English River or Grassy Narrows.....	English River, Kenora District.....	Ojibbewas, Grassy Narrows Band.....	10,244.00	10,244.00
21	Wabauskang.....	Wabauskang L. Kenora District.....	Ojibbewas, Wabauskang Band.....	8,042.00	8,042.00
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	Lac des Mille Lacs, Dist. of Thunder Bay.....	Lac des Mille Lacs Ojibbewas.....	3,750.70	3,750.70
22A2	Seine River.....	Between Seine River and Fire Steel R. Thunder Bay District.....	Lac des Mille Lacs, Ojibbewas.....	8,476.70	8,476.70
27	Wabigoon Lake.....	Wabigoon Lake, Dist. of Kenora.....	Wagiboon Ojibbewas.....	12,872.00	12,872.00
27	Eagle Lake.....	Eagle Lake, District of Kenora.....	Eagle Lake Ojibbewas.....	8,882.00	8,882.00
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake.....	Lac Seul, Kenora District.....	Lac Seul, Ojibbewas.....	49,000.00	49,000.00
29	Islington.....	White Dog River, North Side of Winnipeg R. Dist. of Kenora.....	Islington Ojibbewas.....	20,954.00	20,954.00
29	Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake, District of Kenora.....	Islington Ojibbewas.....	3,277.00	3,277.00
29	One Man Lake.....	English River, Dist. of Patricia.....	Islington Ojibbewas.....	668.00	668.00

## SCUGOG

34	Scugog.....	On the Island in L. Scugog, Durham County.....	Mississaguas of Lake Scugog.....	800.00	800.00
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## ST. REGIS

59	Cornwall Island.....	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary, between Ont. & Que.....	Iroquois of St. Regis.....	2,050.00	2,050.00
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# Schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario Province—(Continued)

## TIMISKAMING

No.	Reserve Name	Treaty	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area Acres	Original Acres
70	Abitibi.....	9	South Shore of L. Abitibi, Dist. of Timiskaming.....	Indians of locality, Cree, Ojibway and Salteaux.....	19,200.00	19,200.00
78	McDougal Chutes....	9	Town of Matheson, Dist. of Timiskaming.	Bazille and Michael McDougal two Indians.	18.00	18.00

## TREATY NINE

63A	Osnaburg.....	9	On the South Shore of L. St. Joseph, Thunder Bay District.....	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.	12,800.00	12,800.00
63B	Osnaburg.....	9	On North Shore of Albany R. and Lake St. Joseph, Dist. of Patricia.	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.	33,920.00	33,920.00
64	Fort Hope.....	9	On the N. Shore L. Eabment, Dist. of Patricia.....	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree, and Sault-eaux.	64,000.00	64,000.00
65	Martin Falls.....	9	On the North Side of Albany River, Patricia Dist., East H.B. Post..	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.	19,200.00	19,200.00
66	English River.....	9	On the East Side of English River, 3 miles below H.B. Co. Post. District of Algoma.....	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
67	Fort Albany.....	9	Where North River flows into Albany, Patricia District.....	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.	89,600.00	89,600.00
68	Moose Factory.....	9	On the East Shore Moose River at South Bluff Creek and East Shore of French River, Dist. of Timiskaming.	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.....	42,240.00	42,240.00
69	New Post.....	9	8 miles inland, south from New Post on Abitibi R.....	Indians of the locality being Ojibbeway, Cree and Sault-eaux.	5,120.00	5,120.00

## THESSALON

5	Spanish River.....		Mouth of Spanish R., North Shore of Lake Huron, Dist. of Algoma.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	28,000.00	28,000.00
7	Serpent River.....		Peninsula East of mouth of Mississagi River, N. Shore, Lake Huron, District of Algoma.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron....	26,702.60	27,480.00

8	Mississagi River.....	At mouth of Mississagi River, N. Shore of L. Huron, Algoma Dist. S.E. Corner, Tp. of Thessalon, N. Shore, L. Huron, Algoma Dist.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. . . .	4,310.50	9,500.00
12	Thessalon. ....		Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. . . .	2,307.00	23,983.00

**TYENDINAGA**

38	Tyendinaga.....	On the Bay of Quinte, south part of Tp. of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	17,604.00	92,700.00
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**TREATY NINE (Adhesion)**

	Trout Lake.....	9 Ad.	Trout Lake Indians.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	85 sq. mls.	85 sq. mls.
	Sachigo Lake.....	9 Ad.	Trout Lake Indians.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	14 sq. mls.	14 sq. mls.
	Wunnumin L.....	9 Ad.	Trout Lake Indians.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	27 sq. mls.	27 sq. mls.
	Caribou Lake.....	9 Ad.	Caribou Lake Indians.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	35.2 sq. mls.	35.2 sq. mls.
	Sandy Lake Narrows.	9 Ad.	Deer Lake Band.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	17 sq. mls.	17 sq. mls.
	Fort Severn.....	9 Ad.	Fort Severn Band.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	15 sq. mls.	15 sq. mls.
	Winisk.....	9 Ad.	Mouth of Beaverstone River. Winisk Band—junction of Winisk and Asheweig R.....	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	17 sq. mls.	17 sq. mls.
	Attawapiscat.....	9 Ad.	Attawapiscat Band, Junc. of Little Egwanac and Main Egwan River.	Indians of locality. Ojibbeway, Cree and Saulteaux.....	104.4 sq. mls.	104.4 sq. mls.







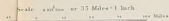




### LEGEND

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MAP  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
DOMINION OF CANADA







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